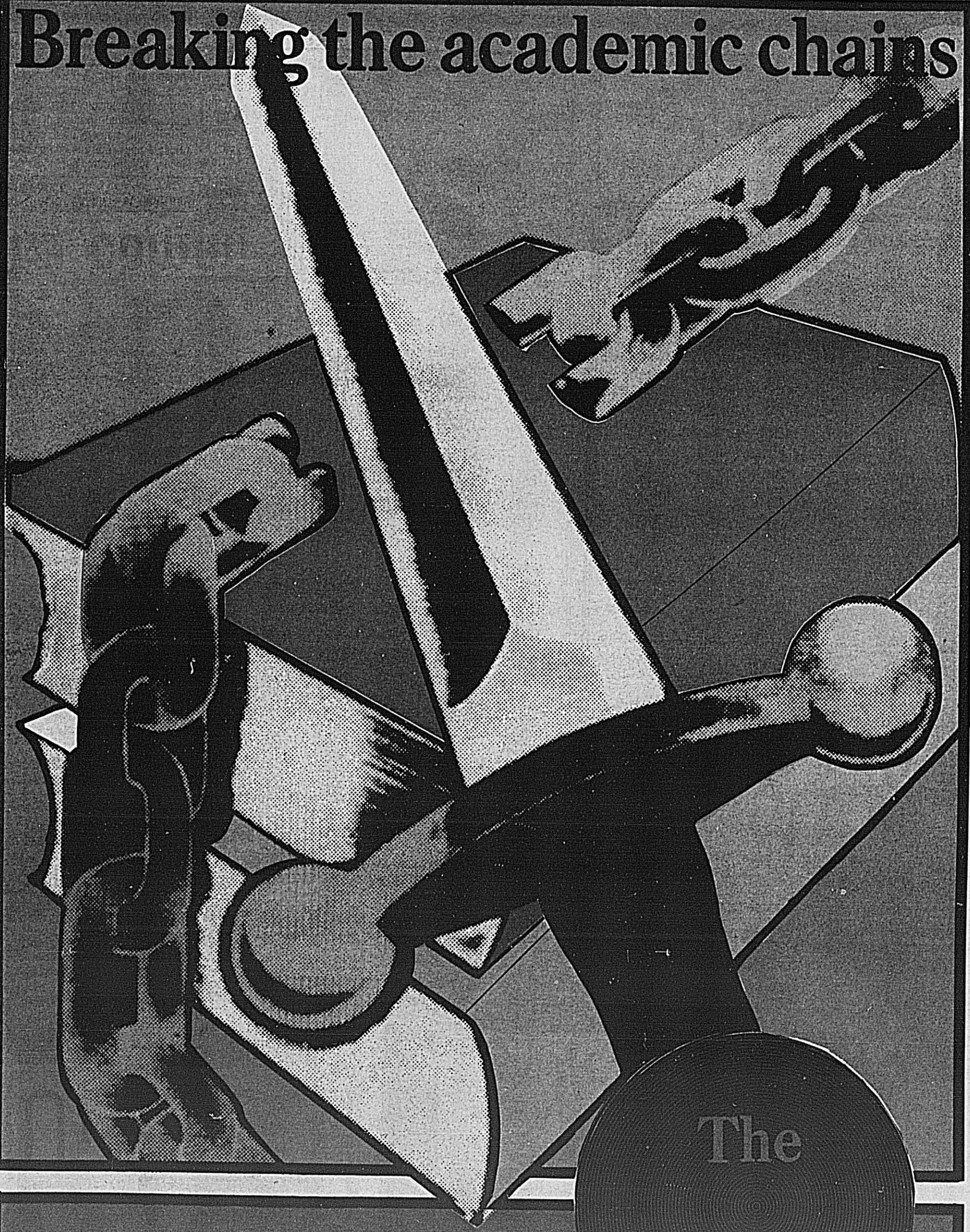


Breaking the academic chains



the McGill Daily

Monday, April 7, 1986

Montréal, Québec

The
Final Issue

Vol. 75 no. 76

J & M Chain I

To The Daily:

We would like to clarify some of the points that you made in your article of March 27, "Jesus and Mary Chain leave the Manger". The first of which is that the drummer playing that night was John Foster-Moore. Bobby Gillespie is no longer playing with the band but he is leading a new band called "Primal Scream".

If you had really wanted an interview with the J&MC all you had to do was come to Doug Pub after the show. Two of the boys were having a few ales with the rest of us.

J. Tracy
N. Lewis
C. Bauman

J & MC II

To The Daily:

Regarding the review of the Jesus and Mary Chain concert that appeared in the supplement on March 27th — it seems that the writers of the article were uninformed. The drummer on stage was not Bobby Gillespie, who recently left the band, but a young man by the name of John Moore. Since the line-up of a band often changes between recorded sessions and live concerts, it would be appreciated if your staff obtained their information first-hand rather than from the back of the album cover.

Thea Silver
B.Sc. U2

Burn-outs

To The Daily:

It is not a good omen to see Marian MacNair, the woman who would be Supplement editor, looking down on her fellow concert-goers (and readers?) from the lofty pedestal

continued on page 8

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**Agenda of the Annual General Meeting
of the
Post-Graduate Students' Society Inc.
Wednesday April 16, 1986, 6:30 p.m.
Thomson House, 3650 McTavish**

1. Call to Order by the Speaker
2. Speaker's Report
3. Approval of the Minutes dated December 4, 1985
4. Executive Report: PGSS Activities and Finances
5. Business affecting the interests of the Society:
 - a. Be it resolved that:

"Secretary" in the PGSS Constitution and Bylaws be amended to read "Vice-President, Administration" except in the second occurrence in Article 15, Section 1 (j) and in Bylaw 3, Part II, Section 3 (b).
 - b. Be it resolved that:
 1. Each Graduate student Organisation, representing students in a particular academic unit, may upon recognition under the provisions of Article 10, request that a Special Graduate Organisation Membership Fee be levied on graduate students in that academic unit.
 2. The amount of such a Special Graduate Organisation Membership Fee shall be determined by the members of the Graduate Student Organisation.
 3. Requests received under the provisions of Section 2 (a) shall be forwarded to McGill University by the PGSS. Such requests shall normally be made to the PGSS by March 15 for September implementation and by October 15 for January implementation.
 4. This fee shall be collected on behalf of the PGSS by McGill University.
 5. Authority for the disbursement of funds collected from members of the Graduate Student Organisation pursuant to this Section shall be transferred directly to the Financial Officer of the Organisation concerned from the PGSS upon receipt of such monies from the University.
be added to Article 5 of the PGSS Constitution.
 - c. Election of two regular members to the PGSS. Special committee on Graduate Student membership in the SSMU.
6. Adjournment

To Maintain Thomson house and the PGSS
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PGSS Council continues to meet the first Wednesday of each month (except July 9th)

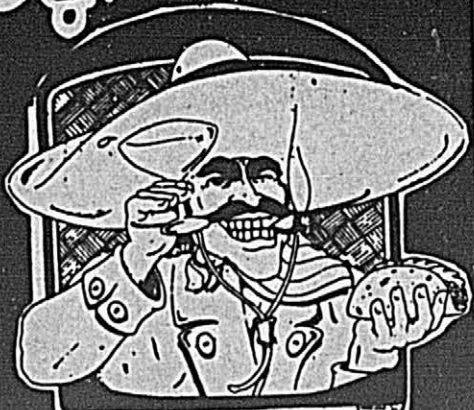
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McGill charged with illegal information release

by Joe Heath

The president of the McGill Association of Continuing Education Students (MACES) is claiming that McGill's Secretary General and Director of University Relations David Bourke has broken both provincial law and university regulations by releasing confidential information to his parole officer.

MACES President Harvey Litvack launched a formal student grievance against Bourke last Friday, calling for sanctions and the cessation of "interference with my status as a student."

In a letter to Miriam Tees, chair of the Student Grievance Committee, Litvack claims, "Mr. Bourke's office sent four documents to the Correctional Service of Canada to try and get them to revoke my parole and return me to prison."

In 1983 Litvack was convicted of fraud and sentenced to three years in prison. He was released on parole May 13, 1984. His parole conditions included a special clause which specified: "The subject should not be implicated or involved either directly or indirectly in the administration, promotion, purchasing or selling of any enterprise

or organisations either for remuneration or non-remuneration purposes."

Litvack's holding the position of MACES president was a violation of this clause. Litvack asserts that in late September of 1985 "persons acting for Mr. Bourke offered my parole officer documents that they hoped could cause my parole to be revoked. My parole officer negotiated with them, and there was an understanding that if I ceased to be active in student politics, the documents would not be sent."

Litvack did not resign from his position. Instead, on November 23 he took a leave of absence from the MACES presidency in order to challenge the prohibitive clause in his parole. A federal court ruled in his favour, and the clause was removed February 28.

According to Litvack, "I only took a leave of absence instead of resigning, and within a month the documents were sent off."

Litvack's claims are supported by his parole officer, Gerald Dion, who in a signed affidavit says that he became aware of Litvack's parole violation, "upon receipt of information."

Dion's Parole Board file contains

copies of this information. The packet is stamped "Parole Board, Received, Nov. 1." One letter is stamped "McGill University Secretariat, Received, Sept. 20," and is initialed by David Bourke.

The release of this information may be an infringement of the provincial 'Act Regarding Access to Documents Held by Public Bodies and the Protection of Personal Information.' According to this act, only standard personal information, such as a student's name, telephone number and address, can be released without the student's permission unless specifically requested by a law enforcement agency. No such request was made.

Bourke, asked to comment by *The Daily*, refused, saying, "I'm not going to talk to you about a grievance." He also refused to comment on his alleged release of confidential documents to Dion.

The grievance is unlikely to be heard by the Senate Grievance

Committee until the next academic year.

Meanwhile, Litvack is experiencing difficulties resuming the presidency of MACES after his leave of absence. A letter of agreement signed between the Administration and MACES during Litvack's absence includes a clause requiring MACES executive to be able to produce proof of solvency in the form of bonds.

Because of his criminal record, Litvack would have difficulty procuring a bond. In response to Litvack's request to resume the presidency, MACES Acting President Sheila Ettinger wrote, "Until you have resolved your status with the university, we cannot take action on your request to return to office."

Bourke told *The Daily* he planned to request proof of solvency from Litvack, but said "I haven't heard from Harvey yet."

According to Litvack, "I phoned Bourke, I wrote to him, and he pro-

mised me a resolution to our differences.

"I called him a week later, and 'I'm not going to talk to you,' was his reply."

Litvack felt the bonding clause was "aimed directly at myself... No one else (on the MACES executive) has been asked to put up proof of solvency."

Secretary to Senate Sheila Sheldon-Colyer justified the bonding clause. "We (the university) are responsible for the cash," she said. "If he can prove he is (able to be bonded) there's nothing to be done. There's no conspiracy to get him out."

The current MACES executive has still not recognised Litvack as president, but according to Litvack, "I appointed these people, I'll appoint a new executive. Those who want to work with me are welcome. Those who aren't, I have no choice but to replace."

Cost of the Economics crisis

by Brendan Weston

The McGill Administration is pumping over \$160,000 into the floundering Economics Department in a questionable effort to overcome in-fighting resulting from its mishandling of staff grievances.

The Administration is prepared to fork out for a new chair and three more professors from outside the university, despite its huge deficit and cut-backs in other departments, but some economics professors don't think it will help a bit.

"The whole thing is a rip-off," said Economics Professor Jack Weldon. "It's an immense waste of public money in covering up for their own flagrant breach of the law in 1978," he said, referring to events arising from the by-passing of the department in the promotion of Antal Deutsch eight years ago.

In a strongly-worded 16 page letter to McGill Principal David Johnson last month, the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT), urged him to act on three independent reviews of "serious grievances" between the Administration and Economics professors Weldon and Tom Asimakopulos.

Calling the 'relief' sought by these professors "defined and reasonable," the CAUT report urges Johnson to carry out its recommendations. CAUT is the standard arbitrator of faculty-administration disputes in Canada.

Asked whether he planned to address the recommendations of the letter or of previous reports, however, Johnson replied, "Deutsch? I thought that was ten years old by now," and hurried away.

Every economics course in the next year's course calendar is marked 'TBA' — indicating that the department has yet to decide which professors will offer which courses, when. The acting-chair said this was a result of the new hirings rather than disruption within the department, but admitted some professors have yet to submit relevant materials.

Many in fact no longer participate in department meetings, and refuse to recognize a chair appointed by a Dean. The meeting to appoint the in-coming chair was itself boycotted by half the department, which sent a letter of complaint to the Vice Principal Academic in January.

The letter strongly criticizes the Dean Maxwell's actions, accusing him of allying himself with one faction of the department, of not being qualified to make changes to the graduate programme (he is a historian), and of financial irresponsibility.

"It is ironic that when there was a functioning and active Department of Economics, the Administration did not allocate funds for hiring the new staff that our numbers warranted (doubled enrollment), while now that it has seriously damaged the department, it is prepared to waste a great deal of money in the vain hope that something can be done to cover up the problems it has created," wrote nine professors.

The department was placed under the trusteeship of Arts Dean Michael Maxwell last October, against the will of the majority of Economics professors, while the split in the department was being portrayed as a 'guerrilla war' by professors in both factions.

Since then, Maxwell has been searching for a candidate to chair the department, in accordance with a Cyclical Review Committee's recommendations. The committee's composition and recommendations were described as farcical by certain members of the department.

The position of chair was offered to at least one Canadian before it was accepted by Professor Norman Scholfield of the University of Essex, England, who will assume the post this fall.

"Anyone who comes to work here under these conditions is a blackleg," said Weldon. "Having made it impossible for any decent Canadian to come here, they are forced to import people."

Maxwell has not responded to messages over the past three weeks.

"Anyone who gives money to MAP (McGill Advancement Pro-

gramme) is throwing it down a sewer," said Weldon, who is demanding for full public investigation of the Administration of McGill.

Anti-Bata protestors on trial

by Diane Reid

While Bishop Desmond Tutu called for harsh economic sanctions against South African government's policy of Apartheid last Wednesday, nine Montréal women may face charges of mischief for calling for the same thing.

The nine, members of the civil disobedience committee of the Free South Africa Committee, were originally charged with assault in connection with a September protest against Canada's economic support of the system which denies basic human rights to 24 million Blacks.

They were acquitted on March 10 and will find out on April 23 whether or not they will be charged with mischief.

The women peacefully occupied the Bata Shoe Store in Place Bonaventure to call attention to contradictions in Canada's policy towards South Africa, says Rose Marie Whalley, one of the occupiers.

The Toronto-based multinational Bata Shoes is one of the most visible Canadian companies who profit from apartheid, she says.

Bata operates at least three shoe factories in the Bantustans — "Black Homelands" in South Africa, under the name of the Kwazulu Shoe Company. Says Whalley, three and a half million Blacks have been forcibly moved to the Bantustans, where poor farm land, inadequate housing and nonexistent medical facilities keep the people in wretched poverty, a situation exploited by Kwazulu.

The shoe company pays substandard wages to blacks, forces them to work unpaid overtime, and subjugates them to assaults by supervisors, among other things reported continued on page 9

CEGEPs protest budget cuts

by Anna Asimakopulos

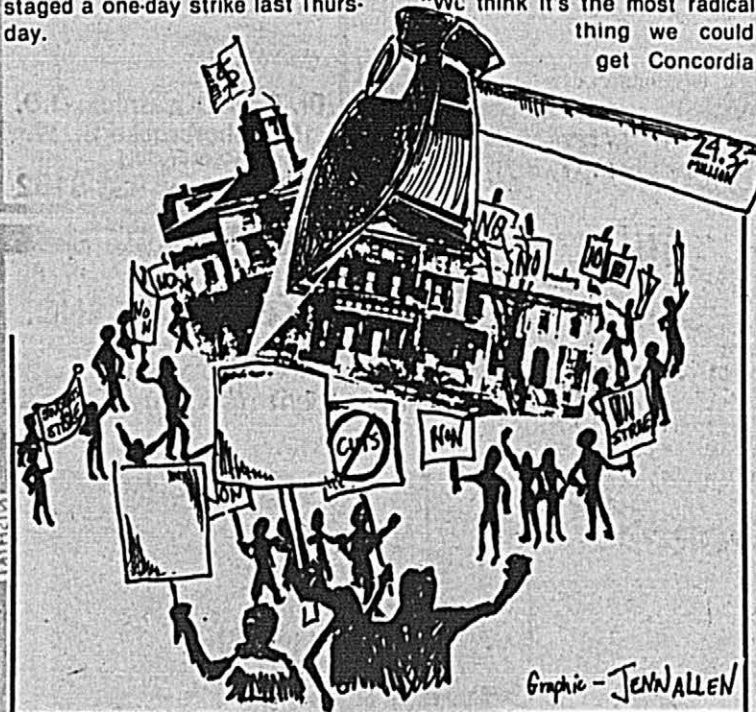
To protest the cutbacks of \$24.3 million to the provincial loan and bursary programme, at least 15 CEGEPs will be on strike as of April 14, and Concordia may have a 24-hour strike on April 15.

The University of Sherbrooke staged a one-day strike last Thursday.

of solidarity in the student movement," said Giguère.

Two general assemblies will be held at Concordia on Wednesday, one at Loyola and the other at the Sir George campus, to discuss the impact of the cuts and to debate on whether or not Concordia will stage a 24-hour strike on April 15.

"We think it's the most radical thing we could get Concordia



According to François Giguère of ANEQ (Association nationale d'étudiant-e-s du Québec), the strike will last at most two weeks — up until the provincial budget is passed.

The cuts were announced on Wednesday March 26, and "we found it hard to organize things for before April 14," said Giguère. Since classes are ending soon for the universities, it will be mostly the CEGEPs who will strike, he said.

ANEQ executives are currently visiting the member CEGEPs to discuss strike strategy.

"We want the strike to be a sign

students to do," said Pete Wheeland of Concordia University Students' Association.

Wheeland is hoping that by having the strike on the agenda, "it will bring students here (to the assembly) in droves," he said.

McGill will not be participating in any strikes, but Luc Joli-Coeur and Ian Brodie, last year's and this year's VP External of McGill Students' Society respectively, will be putting up posters to sensitize students about the cuts and to protest the \$100 charge for 'photocopying' that McGill is forcing on students.

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NORDAIR

Shadow painters on trial

by Kristina Stockwood
and Isaac Garson

The City of Montréal is determined to prosecute 46 accused 'shadow' painters despite repeated efforts to get the charges dropped.

All accused were to be tried individually, but judges have been postponing their rulings until Justice Pigeon rules on the first defendant April 24.

On the night August 5 and 6, over 150 citizens painted water-soluble 'shadows' of human forms to remind people of the anniversary of the bombing Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the present danger of nuclear war.

Shadow Project lawyer Peter Benning argued that if the prosecution cannot identify the defendants, the charges should be dropped.

Corinne Fazarli, a defendant at a March 26 trial, believes she'll be acquitted, "because the policeman was not at all able to correctly describe me, nor was he able to do so for the other people who were with me."

Jeff Sniderman, a 'Shadow Project' coordinator who was also arrested, was quite annoyed by police conduct. "On the day of my arraignment in November, my apartment was broken into and I had \$1,500 worth of goods stolen. I wish the police would exercise the same

diligence in catching those criminals as they did in arresting 89 benign peace activists," he said.

Sniderman remains optimistic: "I think the prosecutor will have a difficult time identifying individuals with particular crimes. Since it's a municipal offence, complicity does not apply. So, if you're caught holding a paint can or looking out for police you're not guilty. You're only guilty if you're caught painting."

"Given that eight months have passed, I think it will be difficult for police to identify any of the accused," he added.

Two hundred and fifty-four cities participated worldwide in the project, but twice as many Montréal painters were arrested than anywhere else in the world. Even in Johannesburg, no arrests were made, while in Toronto, even city-councillors participated in the painting.

Melinda Wittstock, another of the 46 accused and a "zone leader" in the downtown area, said: "Two minutes after we had started, the police were on the scene. How did they know exactly where we were and at what time? The police must have been keeping us under close surveillance."

Chris Cavanagh, a co-ordinator, said the police knew exactly who they were arresting. According to him, when an officer was asked by an on-the-scene CBC reporter what was going on, he replied that,

"Members of the Shadow Project are painting 'shadows' on the sidewalk to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the dropping of the bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki."

In fact, approximately 200 officers were sent to arrest 150 unarmed "shadow" painters. Meanwhile, the City of Montréal has the highest unsolved bank robbery

rate in North America.

When asked why he felt the City was so eager to harass the peace activists, Sniderman said, "Given the extent of arms manufacturing in Montréal, I can see why it's in the City's interest not to have these issues in the arena of public debate."

Montréal houses 60 per cent of

the arms industry in Canada.

Sniderman points to a positive aspect of the whole affair — the solidarity amongst the shadow project since the arrests.

"We began as an ad hoc group that was to disband after August 7th, but now we've stuck together and have received support from other groups," he said.

CFRM staff left out

by David A. Reid

This week, Radio McGill will be fraught with election fever. CFRM staffers will elect their 'programming committee.'

This committee was created by student council in an amendment to the new CFRM constitution passed at the last Student Council meeting. At the same time, CFRM staffers will be voting on whether or not to approve these amendments.

This election marks the end of a long process of constitutional change. CFRM staffers voted in the new constitution in February, which then went to Student Council for approval. At that time the CFRM executive began introducing new procedures as they became appropriate.

While approving the new constitution, Council made several amendments. According to CFRM Station Manager Martha-Marie Kleinhans, these amendments became part of the constitution as

soon as they were passed by Council, despite the fact that the staff has not voted on them.

The new 'programming committee' consists of a Station Manager, a Music Programme Director, an Informational Programming Programme Director, a Community Affairs and Educational Programming Programme Director, a Music Director, a Sports Director, a Production Manager, and a Programme Guide Manager.

Although the power seems to be spread out more in the new constitution, it is still concentrated in the hands of a relative few. The remaining 96 per cent only have input into programming policy through these people.

There is no provision in the constitution for direct staff control of programming.

The most exciting race will probably be for Station Manager due to the controversy surrounding the incumbent Kleinhans. She is opposed only by Franca Celli, a staff member

involved in productions.

Celli was nominated last Tuesday but no one was willing to second her nomination until Thursday evening. A rumour circulating around the station held that no one was willing to second Celli because they were afraid of the ensuing wrath of Kleinhans.

The station will be hiring a full time station manager in May, but Kleinhans believes "the BoD will take the staff's recommendation into consideration."

"It will bear a lot of weight," she said.

Other staffers say they think Kleinhans was too involved in some aspects of their departments. Complaints range from misallocation of reviewer passes to firing DJs without informing the programming manager to withholding important information from her fellow executives.

The election meeting will be held in room B09 of the Union at 16h00, Wednesday.

Bikes limit access

by Diane Reid

Spring finals and deadlines have many students incapacitated with academics. But for others, even getting to classes or to libraries can be treacherous.

The problem: bicycles. McGill students have been locking their bicycles on the handrails and ramps which allow access for the mobility-impaired.

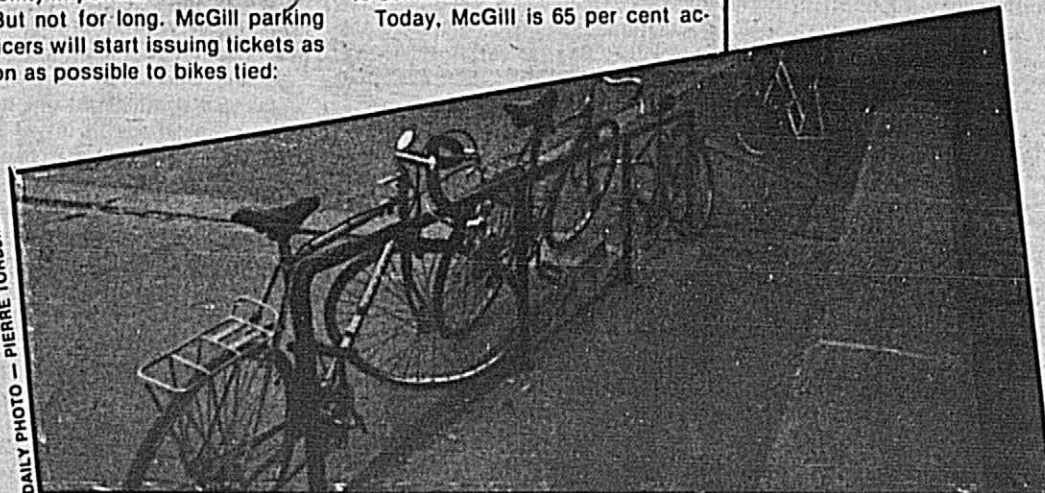
But not for long. McGill parking officers will start issuing tickets as soon as possible to bikes tied:

plaints from students.

McGill graduate student Samuel Miller said bicycles locked on the handrail on the McLennan library steps force him to go all the way to the Rodick gates, around, and back to the library.

When Miller first started attending classes at McGill in 1978 the campus was only 35 per cent accessible and he had to crawl to get to some of his classes.

Today, McGill is 65 per cent ac-



Parked Bicycles hinder the movement of mobility-impaired students.

- on ramps or handrails.
- on the rail on the staircase facing McTavish between the McLennan and Redpath libraries.
- by parking spaces for the disabled.

If tickets do not solve the problem stronger measures will be taken, said Meribah Aikens, Disabled Student Information Coordinator at McGill. Students will be given a short grace period.

Aikens requested the officers begin ticketing after receiving com-

cessible to the mobility impaired, but there are still many architectural problems because McGill is an old campus and is located on a hill, said Miller.

Only some 25 disabled students attend McGill, compared to the approximately 200 disabled students who attend Concordia, a newer and more accessible university. All Canadian campuses were virtually inaccessible until the 70's when awareness of disabled people's rights increased.

by Chris Lawson

Next fall, McGill students will vote on whether or not to join RAEU, the second largest Québec student association, if McGill Students' Society councillors pass a motion to hold a membership referendum.

The motion to join RAEU (Regroupement autonome des étudiant-e-s universitaires) will be presented on Tuesday by VP External Luc Joli-Coeur and his successor Ian Brodie on behalf of the

External affairs subcommittee.

If the referendum passes, students will pay a one dollar per semester membership fee.

McGill has not been a formal member of either of the two rival Québec student associations, RAEU or ANEQ (Association nationale d'étudiant-e-s du Québec) since 1983-4, when McGill Students' Society stopped paying its membership fees to ANEQ.

"We have to join one or the other (organization) because of the sheer size of the issues facing us," said Brodie.

Councillor Daron Westman feels the decision to join RAEU was hasty. "Considering the way we've flip-flopped in the past, waiting mightn't be a bad idea," he said. McGill was a member of RAEU from 1980 until they pulled out in 1982-83.

Brodie says the committee chose RAEU over ANEQ mostly because of its structure. "RAEU has a structure very similar to that of Students' Society."

"They have some very logical policies," Brodie added. "I don't think their policies are too moderate."

But Westman was critical of RAEU's conciliatory stance on issues such as university funding cuts, saying they have a tendency to "suck up to the government."

Brodie was also supportive of RAEU's proposal to replace tenure with 10 year professorial contracts; "The system they propose is far less open to abuse than the current one," he said.

Westman disagreed, saying "I especially hate their idea of tying fee increases to renewable contracts for professors."

Westman would prefer to see McGill join neither organization until RAEU becomes better organized, at which point ANEQ, he feels, would be the best option.

McGill Students' Society's affiliation with RAEU will be conditional on RAEU's adding English as a working language of its Congress.

Students may vote to join RAEU

Speaking a different

by Maggie De Vries
and Melinda Wittstock

A researcher, pen and paper in hand, is sitting in on an informal meeting between students planning a benefit concert to raise money for Nicaraguan farmers, hit badly by the U.S. trade embargo against the Sandinista government.

She is listening carefully to the discussion, noting words and pronunciations, documenting the number of hesitations and interruptions, and timing the length of the students' utterances.

Jeremy: I think the benefit should take place a week Saturday...I've already made arrangements for three bands to play...at this point, we only really need to delegate duties — Tara, how would you like to take care of the information tables at the benefit?

Tara: Um, well sure, I guess I wouldn't mind too much, but, well (pause), I'm sorry to say this, but I don't know if we should have the benefit so late though because, the ship for Nicaragua is leaving two days before and —

Jeremy (interrupting): Well, we've already established that date. (seven second pause)

Tara: Don't you...I (stammer), well it seems to me you...you...you... probably (pause) Well, maybe it is too late, but I feel —

Jeremy (interrupting): You're right, Tara...

Later in the day, the same researcher goes to lunch in the student cafeteria, and picks up on a conversation between three men and one woman sitting at the same table.

Susan: I may be wrong, but I think the exam is next Tuesday, isn't it?

Jeff: Let's get together and study Wednesday night.

Susan: But...the exam is —

Bruce (interrupting): Why don't you all come over to my place, at say, about 8 o'clock, okay? We can cram until the exam starts at 9 in the morning.

Greg: Yeah, but I thought the exam was on Tuesday.

Bruce: You're right, Greg...how about Monday night?

Jeff: Sounds okay to me, how about you Susan?

Studies such as this are part of a growing field of language research — the role of gender in speech. The emphasis rests primarily on how, under what conditions, and why the sexes talk differently.

Recent studies, like the one by University of California sociologists Candace West and Don Zimmerman, have found that, in average conversation, women ask 70 per cent of the questions while 96 per cent of all interruptions are made by men.

Not only do men do the lion's share of the interrupting, but men speak with more conviction and often appropriate women's ideas as their own. Women are more likely to turn statements into questions, preface their statements with apologies and seek male validation for their ideas.

From board of trade meetings to local peace groups to student councils to classrooms, this pattern is typical.

More and more researchers are trying to discover how and why these differences in the use of language between women and men came about. And feminists have connected these differences to discrimination against women.

"Inspired by the woman's movement," writes John Pfeiffer in the science journal *Science* 85, "the boom (in this research) started little more than a decade ago."

Prior to the mid-'70s, differences in speech patterns were often explained by researchers — mostly male — as innate, biologically-determined inferiorities on the part of women. Pfeiffer uses the example of Otto Jespersen, a Danish linguist who, writes Pfeiffer, "has earned a prominent place in the feminist rogue's gallery."

In 1922, Jespersen wrote in his book *Language*: "Women much more often than men break off with out finishing their sentences, because they start talking without having thought out what they are going to say."

This loaded statement intimates women are somehow less 'rational' than men, rather than looking to the underlying reasons why women speak differently than men and how that is connected to their subjugation in a sexist society.

Jespersen neglects to mention that men are usually the culprits that succeed not only in breaking off women's sentences through interruption, but also in judging what is a 'legitimate' thought. Jespersen's statement is an attempt to justify the interruption of women by men.

"Such belittlement of female conversation may be somewhat less frequent nowadays. But it lives on in everyday contexts, hardly surprising since it involves attitudes imbedded in thinking that get passed on like bad genes from generation to generation," writes Pfeiffer.

Over the last decade, studies such as West and Zimmerman's, have succeeded in telling us more about the different ways in which men and women use language as well as exposing myths concerning the differences in speech patterns between the sexes.

Nancy Henley and Barrie Thorne

write in *Womanspeak and Manspeak: Sex Differences and Sexism in Communication, Verbal and Non-Verbal*, "the first myth is that women speak more and longer than men."

"This is simply not so. In study after study, men have been found to speak more often and at greater length than women, and to interrupt other speakers more than women do."

Henley and Thorne quote from a study conducted in 1975 which asked both men and women to describe their reactions to a "stimulus" picture with no time limitations. "Females took an average of around three minutes, and males averaged 13 minutes — in fact, some of the males talked beyond the half hour that the researcher had of recording tape, and could only be counted as talking half an hour."

Another study by Zimmerman and West, based on same-sex conversations and mixed gender pairs taped in "natural settings," found

that men interrupt 98 per cent of the time and are responsible for 100 per cent of the overlaps in conversation.

McGill student and Undergraduate Representative to the Board of Governors Amy Kaler spoke to the *Daily* about her experiences with men dominating conversation on Students' Council and the Board.

Kaler agrees that "men are more active participants" than women in discussion at meetings and points out that men do most of the interrupting:

"Technically, you can't interrupt anyone on Council, but people do. I can't recall ever seeing a woman interrupt a man, but there's a number of men on Council who I've seen interrupt (people) constantly — it's my guess that they interrupt women more than men," she said.

Carlene Gardner of the Women's Union said she thought one of her classes was made up of an overwhelming majority of men because they were doing most of the talking. "One day, I looked around the class and discovered there were only three or four men in the class."

Some men will even go to the extreme of interrupting entire meetings: A couple of months ago, women were having a meeting in the McGill Women's Union office, when one man walked in and brought the entire meeting to a halt. The man seemed simply oblivious to the fact that a meeting was in progress, and by interrupting it, he intimated to the women present that his concerns were somehow more relevant and important than theirs.

Men not only do most of the interrupting (and the talking), but they often choose *what* to talk about. Public relations consultant Pamela Fishman found that not only did women ask 70 per cent of the questions, but that men succeeded more often in starting conversations and keeping them going. Fishman taped 52 hours of conversation between three couples, a social worker and



comment

Sexism by default

In a recent British study on education and gender, a group of boys and girls in kindergarten was asked to draw pictures of cavemen. Another group was asked to draw cavepeople. A third group was asked to show cave men and women.

Only in the third group did the children draw an equal proportion of women and men.

These children have already learned to deal in "default assumptions" — a term elaborated by Douglas Hofstadter in his book *Metamagical Themas*. Only if people are explicitly told to imagine women will they do so.

Imagine a 'stranger.' Imagine a 'foreigner.' Imagine Lewis Carroll's Tortoise. Imagine any animal character whose sex is unspecified. And, we imagine a male.

A bigger problem results when the 'generic' man or 'he' is used. The English language was created in, and serves, a patriarchal society. It is not enough that we know intellectually that 'mankind' refers to men and women; we do not know it intuitively.

If the word 'man' does not spark images of both men and women in our minds, then it does *not* mean both men and women.

The only way to break out of these thought patterns and assumptions is to speak and write differently. It may be awkward at first to use 'she or he' and 'him or her' all the time, but it can be done and need not destroy 'the beauty of English prose.'

Until several centuries ago, it was considered grammatically correct to use the word 'they' and 'their' as singular pronouns. Many people are following this precedent today.

Sexism manifests itself in, and is reinforced by language. As long as the words we use remain the same, women will have the same status.

Men against sexism

by Adam Quastel

Every week or two, a group of five men get together to discuss the problems they face as men and how to combat sexist behaviour. They discuss their own sexuality and their social conditioning as males.

They are all around 30, white and from middle-class backgrounds. Each makes his living in a different, yet quite normal way. A few are unemployed, one drives a calèche, another is a freelance journalist, and all are involved in community work.

The five, and the group they have formed, are the subjects of *Man's Talk*, a half hour video produced by Videograph and the Third Avenue Resource Centre.

"We label ourselves an anti-sexist, anti-authoritarian and anti-capitalist group," Group member Claude Ouellet explained. "We see that feminism offers alternatives for women and men. But it's the men who have a lot of work to do in terms of changing values."

The group is active in the community organizing forums on violence against women, talking in classes and demonstrating against pornography and sexism in our society. It especially encourages other men to set up their own discussion groups.

But it is the individuals in the group who profit the most. They discuss aspects of male behaviour which

are not commonly considered: a tendency to externalize personal problems, an unwillingness to be emotional, an inability to observe problems in sexual relationships, and so on.

They discuss how to apply their beliefs to their everyday life. "There's the intellectual side," Ouellet said. "And then there's how to behave in a way which reflects how to think."

"I'm working against years of socialization," Dirk DePatger comments in *Man's Talk*. "I've been bombarded by all these images."

"I think there's still a long way to go for myself and those around me," Dirk continues. "Not treating women as my equals was an attitude that I grew up with."

But the purpose of the film is not to convert men to a higher stage of awareness. Rather, as co-director Gary Beital pointed out, "there are a lot of men out there who feel uncomfortable with traditional male behaviour. A lot of guys blame themselves for not fitting in. They never see non-traditional men in any roles on TV or anywhere. Men like that need to see positive images."

"The tape isn't meant to convince people who have never thought of these things," Beital continues. "It is to open up possibilities for people who are sympathetic."

language



I was talking to your mother this morning. You call her everyday. D'ya think we could be playing golf on Saturday, and besides I have too much work to do this weekend.

five graduate students, who consented to having tape recorders in their apartments.

"At times I felt that all the women did was ask questions...I attended to my own speech and discovered the same pattern," said Fishman.

Fishman discovered that women asked the question "D'ya know what?" with great frequency. Pfeiffer describes in his article how other research by other investigators found that children frequently use this phrase to communicate with their elders. "It serves as a conversation opener, calling for an answer like 'What?' or 'No, tell me,' a go-ahead signal that they may speak up and that what they have to say will be heard."

ed."

Fishman discovered why women need such reassurances from men: In the 76 efforts in taped conversations to start conversations or keep them going, men tried 29 times and succeeded 28 times, while women tried 47 times, sometimes for as long as five minutes, with dead-end results 30 times. "It could have been worse," writes Fishman. "Each of the male subjects in this experiment professed sympathy for the women's movement."

Men are also renowned in these various studies for appropriating women's ideas. Cheris Kramarae, a professor of speech communication at the University of Illinois, told *Science* 85 what happened when, as

the only woman member of an important university policy making committee, she tried to communicate with the chairman before the start of the meeting. Kramarae asked for certain items to be added to the agenda, but when the chair paid no attention to her, she "gave up." Once the meeting started, he featured her ideas in a review of the agenda and, turning to a male colleague, said: "I don't remember who suggested these changes. I think it was Dick here."

Kramarae says women are often heard but not listened to, "as if you were speaking behind a glass." She also points to the fact that often women will not be listened to in a meeting until a man professes agreement with her ideas.

Kaler agrees: "A woman will say something, a man will like it, and then it becomes valid."

As a result, said Kaler, "women end up competing for the attention of men, because their ideas have a better chance of being implemented if men support them. It's unfortunately an easy pattern to fall into — even in non-hierarchical forms of organization, conversation seems to revolve around men."

Kaler says women should try to decentralize meetings by talking directly to other women in the room during a meeting and not men. "To stop men from dominating things, women should try to bring other women into the decision-making process by nominating them for positions of responsibility, backing up their ideas, in short, providing the support network which men usually give each other."

Henley and Thorne point out that women are more likely to disclose more personal information to others than men, whereas men "manipulate others by keeping their cool and maintaining an unruffled exterior." Women have been socialized to display their emotions, their thoughts and ideas, but giving out this information about themselves, "especially in a context of inequality, is giving others power over them," write Henley and Thorne.

Kaler says that men and women both speak emotionally, but that "women are less subtle about it."

Women have traditionally been found to be more sensitive than men to non-verbal cues, "perhaps because their survival depends on it," write Henley and Thorne. Women's "socialisation to docility and passivity makes them particularly likely targets for this subtle form of social control...their close contact with men, for example as wives and secretaries, entails frequent verbal and non-verbal interaction with those in power," Henley and Thorne add. Body language communicates status and power, and the fact that women are more likely to avert their eyes in conversation and take up far less physical space than men — both gestures of submission, write Henley and Thorne — should be seen in the context of a sexist society and as a result of sexist socialization.

"The tendency to hesitate, to apologize, and to disparage one's own statement are examples of conversational patterns associated with females and with subordinate persons in general," continue Henley and Thorne.

Kaler offers advice to other women about how to combat this pattern: "The biggest thing to overcome is the fear of saying just one thing that can be seen as 'dumb' and to not apologize excessively — there is no need to apologize for speaking."

"You have to try to make yourself realize that if you have an idea, go for it. It's worth taking the risk to say what might be rejected," adds

Kaler. It is also important, she says, to be aware of the dynamics of a meeting or a conversation, "to see if the others notice that men, for example, are doing all the talking."

Kaler also has good advice for women who find themselves being interrupted constantly: "Keep speaking and keep raising your voice until it is so embarrassing for the man to interrupt that he stops. When he stops, lower your voice to a normal level again. They'll get the hint," she says.

Asked if women have to start talking and acting like men to be listened to, Kaler says unfortunately, "If you're dealing with men and want to be part of the decision-making process, categorically yes."

"Talking like a man," she says, "means that people take you more seriously — if you're more decisive, speak louder, don't turn statements into questions, swear and make eye contact," you will be seen "almost as androgynous." As a result, your ideas will end up having more of an impact, adds Kaler.

Henley and Thorne point out however, that there is a tendency for many people and researchers to see male speech patterns as a norm and female speech patterns as a deviation from that norm. Male speech patterns and behavior tend to be seen as correct because they are seen as the norm, they add.

Women of so-called 'indeterminate gender' — those who challenge sexist stereotypes of women's use of language — may

continued on page 22

A similar voice

Did you know that women's and men's voices are biologically quite similar?

According to recent studies concerning voice pitch, physiological differences do not account for the differences actually heard. This is true of young children as well, before boy's voices change.

The effect of the gap in voice pitch caused by socialization is that women are not taken as seriously as men. Jacqueline Wood, who worked as a news reporter on a private radio station before returning to university, said she encountered statements at work like the following:

"I can't stand listening to a woman on the air" and "you've got to sound like you've got balls."

In radio, there is a belief that a man's voice is nicer to listen to — "audiences prefer it," Wood said that "men have the voices of authority" in this society.

These attitudes are not confined to radio; they are simply more explicitly expressed in a realm where sound is paramount. Women have been socialized into a position where they must not only alter speech patterns to be heard — they must alter their voices.

3rd Ave Resource Centre strives for equality

by Adam Quastel

Behind the postered and tattered looking door of 3609 St. Laurent, at the top of a narrow staircase, a spacious well-lit office is home to the Third Avenue Resource Centre.

Founded in 1974, the Centre works with Montréal community groups to combat racism and sexism. "We work on issues related to sexism, racism, and community development," said co-ordinator Gary Beltal. "We try to organize projects with people affected by the issue."

The centre is currently working on a videotape project with the Haitian community about the racism directed to Haitian taxi drivers. The Centre's shelves are filled with information and their publications on racism, sexism and development. The centre has also organized seminars on sexism in Montréal schools and a committee against



racial bias within the Montréal Protestant school board.

The centre adopts a very accessible approach in its work to foster social change and tries to reach out to sympathetic people in the community rather than preach to the unfriendly. "We try and work slowly," Beltal said, "paying attention to change without resorting to rhetoric. We try to focus on what we can change."

Next week the Centre will premier its most recently completed project *Toward Equal Power*, a set of five videotapes which explore the efforts of women and men to combat sexism. "The general idea," said Claude Oullet who appears in one of the films, "is to show women and men who are individually and collectively working to counter-sexism."

Line and Nantha: a couple changing explores the problems of applying intellectual ideas of sexual equality faced by a couple with a newborn child. It will be shown

Tuesday April 15 at 19h00 and 21h00.

Ça fait pas partie de la job is the most informative of the five pieces. It deals with sexual harassment women face in the work place and what women can do about it. It will be shown Wednesday April 16 at 19h00 and 21h00.

In *Even the Smallest Change is Victory* a group of high school students discuss how they have been affected by sexism and the discrimination caused by traditional social roles. It will be shown April 17 at 19h00.

I'm Talking About My Life, a personal story of a woman who changes an unacceptable home life and goes on the help other women change theirs will be shown 19h00 and 21h00 on Friday April 18.

Man Talk about an anti-sexist men's group will be shown Saturday April 19 at 19h00 and 21h00.

All five films are around a half hour in length and will be shown at the Third Avenue Resource Centre, 3609 St. Laurent, Third Floor.



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STUDENT SOCIETY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY AND LES SERVICES ALIMENTAIRES C.V.C.

CLOSING OF FOOD & BEVERAGE OPERATIONS FOR THE SUMMER

Gertrude's Pub & Pizzeria

Regular Schedule until Friday, May 2, 1986

The Alley

Regular schedule until Friday, April 11, 1986

Week of April 14 to April 18

Mon-Thurs:

Friday:

Saturday:

11:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

11:00 a.m. to 1:00 a.m.

CLOSED

University Centre Cafeteria

Hot Meals & Salad Bar Side:

Grill Side:

CLOSED APRIL 11, 1986

Regular Schedule until April 11, 1986

Partial schedule from April 14, to April 25/8:00 am to 4:00 pm

Last day of operation: Friday, April 25, 1986

Satellite Cafeterias

Management, Arts, Law:

Music:

E.U.S., Redpath Library:

CLOSED April 11, 1986

CLOSED April 18, 1986

Partial Operations from April 14/25

E.U.S. 8:00 am to 2:00 pm

Redpath 10:00 am to 6:00 pm

Both close April 25, 1986

Education:

Regular schedule till April 11, 1986

April 14 to June 27—1:30 pm/7:00 pm

July 2 to July 25—8:00 am/1:30 pm

August—CLOSED

Dentistry:

Partial operation from April 14 to May 30—10:00 am to 2:00 pm

May 30—CLOSED

Summer Operations

Gertrude's

Mon-Thurs:

Friday:

11:00 am/5:00 pm

11:00 am/3:00 pm

Pub

Pizzeria

8:00 am/5:00 pm

8:00 am/3:00 pm

Redpath Terrace Restaurant

Weather permitting, open daily:

(Outside Redpath Library along the ledge)

11:00 am to 3:00 pm

In case of inclement weather, the Deli sandwich bar will be available in

Gertrude's Pub from:

11:00 am to 2:00 pm

Vending Operations

Vending operations will be available in all locations during all summer months.

continued from page 2

of the morally righteous. In her review of a Bruce Cockburn concert at the Spectrum she type-casts the audience as aging hippies and then she accuses them of moral laxity and lack of commitment. Since she gives no indication of having spoken to even an unrepresentative sample of the audience we must assume that she is merely trying out her attitude of superiority to get it in shape for an editorial position. Perhaps a truly politicized audience would have risen as one, seized the concert promoter and dangled him upside down until his money-laden pockets were emptied into the hands of the starving poor. Alas, it was not to be and Ms. MacNair knows why. I'm no Bruce Cockburn fan but I wonder if the ease with which Ms. MacNair is able to pass judgement on Bruce Cockburn fans is indicative of her willingness to assume a judgemental stance toward her readers.

Bryan Zuraw
BA U3

Verbose diatribe

To The Daily:

Karyn Miller's verbose diatribe against the PLO suggests that it requires far less than Mr. Terzi's "mastery of the finer points of the English language" to mask the vacuous.

Miller questions the Palestinian "conception of peace" in light of "repeated terrorist attacks", an objection I have yet to see advanced against say, Blacks fighting Apartheid in South Africa, and one which applies more appropriately to Israel's state terrorism. There is more than a tinge of irony in Israel, having effectively dispossessed the Palestinians, now proclaiming itself a "peace-loving member of the United Nations" — peace being defined as perpetuation of the status quo.

The tragic legacy of the 1947 UN partition plan — in respect of which only the Palestinians were not consulted — has been a turbulent Middle East perceived as a potential tinderbox for World War III. However, Israel being a fait accompli, the only recourse open to the Palestinians is coexistence with it — as Mr. Terzi acknowledged in his "siamese twins" metaphor. That, apparently, is not sufficient for a meaningful peace.

Notwithstanding expanding Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza, where Palestinians face daily harassment by a "democratic" people, random Israeli incursions into Lebanon, growing public support for the likes of Meir Kahane and Ariel Sharon in Israel, and that country's persistent denial of the Palestinian right to self-determination, the PLO is expected to extend unilateral recognition to Israel as "a premise for discussions". This is not the logic of the humane and the peace-loving — as Miller and her co-thinkers would have us believe — but of the Nationalists in South Africa and the National Socialists in Germany. The peace of the graveyard is not for the Palestinians.

Amy B. Sajoo
Post-graduate Law

Fan mail I

To The Daily:

We have been avid readers of your publication for several years now and must say that we really enjoy reading it.

Some time ago, we can't remember exactly when, you printed an article which we found absolutely fascinating. We can't remember exactly what it was about, but it was really good. Can you please reprint it?

Robert J. Costain

U3 Arts
Eugene E. Weems
U? Science

Fan mail II

To The Daily:

In a world rife with despair, exploitation, shadows and voids it is not often that I venture to speak ceremoniously. I think, however, that circumstances merit what I have to say.

I am one of many students who were surprised upon arriving at McGill by the nature of the dominant student newspaper. After a year of relative indifference to its content it came to be an interesting experience to be in company with the editors and staff of the Daily.

Although I was never involved in any aspect of the paper, I acknowledged the courage of the editors and staff in presen-

continued on page 10



by J. Peter Nixon

Scene: A grungy, wildly painted dance bar. People are dressed in shocking paisley, polka dots and zebra stripes. The DJ is spinning the distorted fuzz sounds of Chocolate Watch-band.

Time: 1986

1986? Are you out of your mind? It sounds more like 1966! Quite true, but what I'm describing is *Les Fou-founes Electriques*' "Time Machine Groove" night. The time is 1986, and you're smack dab in the middle of the Montréal Psychedelic Revival.

It's not just in Montréal; it's happening everywhere. Hipsters in shockingly colourful costumes are grooving to the mid-sixties sounds of the Rolling Stones, The Yardbirds, Chocolate Watch-band, The Byrds, The Seeds, and many more obscure sixties garage bands.

Purists may tend to object to the appellation 'psychedelic' because a lot of the music associated with the revival is geared toward a raunchy-fuzz-guitar sound rather than a true psychedelic sound. Nevertheless, the name has stuck and it is unlikely that attempts to rename it will succeed. ('flower-punk' perhaps?)

I talked to one of the leading gurus of the revival, 'Flipped Out' Phil. Flipped Out writes for the fanzine *Lost Mynds* which follows the music of the revival. He also DJ's at *Station 10*'s "Mind Blowing Mondays", and hosts Radio McGill's "Subterranean Jungle".

I asked him why there's been such a revival of interest in this type of music. "It's fun," he replied, "The years '64 to '67 were golden years for Rock n' Roll. The music of that period had a great deal of energy."

"Top 40 and mainstream music these days is very sophisticated, very well produced, very slick and electronic. This kind (psychedelic) of music is by comparison pretty primitive. I think when rock becomes too sophisticated it loses its essence."

Flipped Out pointed out that most of the original punk bands like the Sex Pistols, The Damned, The Exploited, The Buzzcocks, et al., listened to and loved the garage/psychedelic music of the sixties.

"This movement is a resurrection of the roots of punk," said Flipped Out, adding that original punk had "sold itself out...this is a reaction against the blandness in today's music."

I asked if this movement, instead of trying anything new, was simply rehashing the past.

"The whole point is that great music is great music, whatever the period. It's timeless. Let's face it, a lot of today's stuff is crap," he said.

Flipped Out added that much of the so-called 'New Music' has psychedelic roots, citing Jesus and Mary

Chain, The Dream Syndicate and R.E.M., as examples.

We went on to discuss the Montréal scene, moving quickly to the subject of drugs. Flipped Out asserted that the revival of '60's music had not revived the intense drug culture of the period.

"It's not a question of rehashing the sixties, but of taking the good parts. Drugs are not a heavy part of the scene, except for alcohol and grass."

Perhaps not in Montréal, but a recent *Creem* magazine article reports a rise in acid usage within the Los Angeles 'Paisley Underground.' However, today's users seem to have a more Leary-esque attitude toward the whole thing. The article quoted a nineteen year old nouveau hipster saying, "Kids today want to turn on, but they want to turn on right."

The LA and New York scenes are probably the most vibrant in North America. Montréal is "in the embryonic stage," according

to Flipped Out.

"The scene is small but growing. You've got bands like the Gruesomes and the Merrick Trout Pact who are definitely into the scene. You've also got bands like Deja Voodoo, Ray Condo and his Hardrock Goners, and Three O'Clock Train, who aren't totally psychedelic but are pretty strongly influenced by it."

The Montréal scene supports two major fanzines, *Lost Mynds* (English) and *Boomerang* (French). There are many 'xerox and staple' fanzines floating around as well. Flipping through some of them, I noticed a strong anti-'flower power' sentiment. I asked Flipped Out about this.

"It's not like the movement is anti-love or anything like that, it's just against the over idealism that characterizes a lot of the

'flower-power' music of the late sixties," he said.

Unfortunately, in the act of revival, *Lost Mynds* has also succeeded in resurrecting many of the sexist attitudes and stereotypes that pervaded the mid-sixties. Reprints of sixties advertisements sport sexist slogans, and the *Lost Mynds* table of contents features a scantily clad woman furiously beating upon a bongo drum held fast between her thighs.

Many of the band profiles, old and new, contain extremely sexist statements. For example, the lead singer of the Gruesomes is quoted in an interview, saying, "If you can name a song

that's easy to play, tells off a girl, and has fuzz in it, it's already in our set."

I asked Flipped Out if the new psychedelia was finding it hard to separate the good of the sixties, from the bad.

"I think things are better today. I think the scene is a lot less sexist than it was back then. Not so much in Montréal yet, but say in Los Angeles, there are a lot of women forming groups and participating in the revival.

As I said, we're doing our best not to revive the bad things."

Flipped Out explained that a lot of the new bands like the Gruesomes are composed of teenagers and "let's face it; teenagers tend to write and say things like that."

Meanwhile, according to Eric, of the Gruesomes, "Any girl who'll go with us, we'll gladly take."

But where do budding psycho-philos go to find others who share their passion for fuzz guitars and Far-sifa organs?

Although there aren't any clubs in Montréal specifically dedicated to psychedelic music, like the Cavern in LA, *Station 10* has "Mind Blowing Mondays" with DJ 'Flipped Out' and *Les Fou-founes Electriques* has "Time Machine Groove" on Wednesdays. *The Beat*, which has recently closed, had "The Acid Factory" on Wednesday nights.

I managed to hit both *Station 10* and *Foufounes* last week to 'groove the scene', as it were. *Station 10* was absolutely dead, but this could be attributed to the Easter holiday. *Foufounes* was a bit more lively, but most of the people there seemed to be *Foufounes* regulars; only about a quarter seemed to have 'the look'.

Ah yes, the 'look.' For the true psychedelic trendy, a trip to *Groove* on Rachel is definitely in order. It is, however, on the pricy side.

A paisley shirt with delightful shades of purple, orange and green costs \$45. The ultracool sunglasses required to view it only cost \$20.

A pair of hiphugger slacks with vertical black and white stripes (Don't wear this at home kids, these are trained professionals) also runs about \$45. A pair of ankle boots with pointy toes (just the thing for those pesky cockroaches) run a mere \$90.

For those of you who don't own rich parents, may I suggest a trip to some of St. Denis' excellent used clothing stores where the paisley shirt of your dreams waits patiently in a bin somewhere.

Is a musical revolution about to explode once again in our fair city? Will we be deluged with Paisley Angels and Fuzz-tone Beatniks grooving to the sounds of yesteryear? Or will the whole scene be trended to death before it even gets off the ground? It is difficult to judge at this point. The movement is in its infancy and its goals aren't clearly defined yet.

It is hoped that this revival, in distilling the sixties, will be able to separate the good from the bad and make a positive contribution to today's music. Whatever happens, the psychedelic revival promises not to go unnoticed in the Montréal music scene. As Flipped Out puts it:

"It's going to shake a lot of people up."

features

Music goes lysergic

The new psychedelia

news

...anti-Apartheid women on trial

continued from page 3

in a June 1982 article in the *Ottawa Citizen*.

Whalley says the United Nations, of which Canada is a member, called for economic sanctions against South Africa in 1977, but Canada has been slow to act.

"Canada's policy is absolutely terrible, it's so hypocritical," says Whalley.

She quoted a June 1985 letter written by Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, Joe Clark, which says: "The crisis (in South Africa) is getting worse day by day. The challenge that now faces the government of Canada is to take practical steps to help bring a peaceful end to Apartheid. Canadians in every part of the country must raise their voices together to protest against a system that is offensive and abhorrent."

Clark announced numerous policies concerning South Africa in July, including that the Canadian

government will not import arms from South Africa and will restrict the export of sensitive electronic equipment such as computers to the South African military, police and Government departments and agencies.

But approximately 80 Canadian companies still do business with South Africa.

The nine women, who are a part of an international movement against Apartheid, say "We really believe that the imposition of economic sanctions is the only way of peacefully dismantling Apartheid."

"Everyday our companies are in South Africa is a day of blood for the South African people," says Whalley.

"The government does not hesitate to legislate strikers back to work," she says, "but it refuses to pass legislation forbidding Canadian companies to profit from Apartheid."

"That a Canadian municipal court would attempt to convict nine women for taking a peaceful stand against Apartheid is symptomatic of the confusion and perhaps cowardice which exists at all levels of government in Canada in regard to Apartheid," says a press release issued by the women.

The women see their trial as part of their opposition to the racist régime. They have been defending themselves in court and avoiding the use of a lawyer to show that ordinary people can do an action and can challenge the legal system, says Whalley.

"We thought that if we got up and did something maybe other people would use the idea as well," she says.

The action was part of an international day of protest commemorating the September 12, 1977 prison murder of the black South African student activist, Steven Biko.

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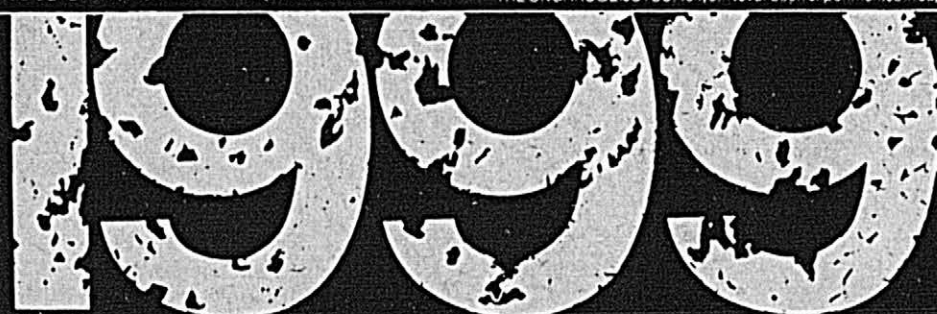
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letters

continued from page 8

ting alternative ideas and representations with authority and perseverance in the face of ever-mounting odds and opposition. To the end I was firmly aligned with the people of the *Daily* almost exclusively because of this courageousness.

Ideas, after all, are only ideas, and news from any perspective contains bias. We are free to accept, reject and criticise as we wish.

Relatively, it is highly in doubt whether or not the 'new' *Daily* will represent the interests of the students better than the one it is replacing. I find the courage and integrity of those who mounted what may well have been an artificially-maintained wave of popular support not even in the same class as that exhibited by the *Daily's* previous editors.

To the faceless people of the *Daily*, Melinda Wittstock, the other editors and the staff — thanks for being here.

Andy Hay
U3 Film
& Communications

Fan mail III

To The Daily:

Recently, I looked over some past issues of the *McGill Daily*. In my view, the *McGill Daily* is probably the best campus newspaper in Canada, especially in terms of careful writing and tight reasoning.

A special reason I like the *McGill Daily* is that it presents such clear and coherent arguments in favour of positions which I oppose. I am willing and eager to have my cherished beliefs probed and tested; if I were not, that's all they would remain.

Please accept my grateful congratulations.

Homer Hogan
Associate Professor of English
University of Guelph

Fan mail IV

To The Daily:

I want to express my warmest regards and thanks towards all of you for the sincere, compassionate job of reporting that you have been doing. You have cheered up my years here and have helped give me hope that idealism and a sense of justice can exist even in such bastions of privilege as McGill University.

Although I don't agree with many of things you have printed (nor have I read every one of your issues), I have found your stand on major questions to be consistently anti-war (against Star Wars and "Rambo" Reagan), anti-racist (eg. against South Africa and Glenn Babb), and generally anti-imperialist (coverage of Central America and other Third World issues).

Most impressive was your Palestinian issue — it was a tremendous thing you did in giving space to an oppressed people whose voice is constantly and methodically stifled in the mainstream media by the Zionist lobby. I was particularly impressed by the sensitivity of your approach in giving space to both Jewish and Arab authors, thus exploding the myth that to be anti-Zionist is to be anti-Jewish ("anti-semitic" is of course a ridiculous label from any point of view as Palestinians and Jews are, racially speaking, both semites). I found it particularly moving how Israeli Jews (not to mention Jewish *Daily* staff members!) could, in spite of all the pressures of upbringing and peer group, have the moral integrity to think through the situation honestly and realize that Israel is committing some pretty grave injustices in the Middle East.

Probably the Palestinian issue is the single most courageous piece of work you have produced this school year given the strength of the pro-Zionist lobby on campus, and certainly is a major reason for why you are now being stifled. The pro-Zionist students; the students who would defend a Prof. Shingler from the label of racist; the same champions of free speech who plead the right of a Glenn Babb to defend racism; these are the forces that are trying to silence the *Daily*, and I can only feel ashamed that the majority of us students stood idly by, didn't vote, and let this right-wing filth succeed. Truly, we are going to get the newspaper we deserve: a clone of the *Gazette* or *Tribune*, taking establishment positions on all controversial issues. I can only hope that you former staff members don't let this intimidate you, don't get disheartened, and continue your efforts on behalf of poor and voiceless peoples in the future. We need more people like you!

M. Ahmad
Grad Studies, Biology



The western media's sudden focus on the white supremacist régime of South Africa has put the crime of racist oppression in the spotlight. Yet, a virtual silence cloaks millions more around the world who live as condemned victims under similar conditions of institutionalized racism.

Oppression is nothing new to the Tamils of Sri Lanka.

Mithran Jogaratham, a Tamil refugee, arrived in Montréal only two months ago. He describes the day-to-day realities of life in a Tamil community in Northern Sri Lanka.

Young Tamils "are frequently dragged off, no questions asked, to be jailed and tortured by the Army," he says. If you're a young boy between the ages of 13 to 26, says Jogaratham, the military will automatically assume you're a terrorist.

This is life for Tamils in modern-day Sri Lanka. It is a life of constant strife, harassment, and fear. But, this is not a new problem.

Since independence from British Rule in 1948, the Indian Tamils on the tea plantations, in particular, have been subject to a form of "back-yard colonization" by the Sri Lankan government.

Under the reactionary rule of President Jayanawade's United Front Party, the Tamils continue to suffer from almost 40 years of religious, political, cultural and geographical isolation.

And, with a history of blood-shed and racial conflict, Sri Lanka is teetering on the brink of all-out civil war.

Who are the Tamils?

The Tamils are a minority of Sri Lankans. Comprising roughly one-fifth of the island's population, the Tamils have been forced to live in the arid Northern and Eastern provinces, where they account for 92 per cent of the population. The Sinhalese comprise 75 per cent of Sri Lanka's 15.5 million people, assimilating the remaining Muslims (7 per cent), Christians and others (0.7 per cent) into their ranks.

Yet, the barrier between the Sinhalese majority and the Tamils reaches far beyond the respective West/South and North/East divisions.

The Tamil community is divided culturally into two distinct groups, even though recent events have driven them both together in their fight against the violent and systematic racial oppression of the Sinhalese government.

Whereas the 'Indigenous' Tamils, who have been on the island over 2,000 years, are concentrated in Northern and Eastern provinces, it is the Indian Tamils, brought by the British over 150 years ago as 'slave labour' that continue to work on the tea plantations in the Sinhalese-dominated regions.

Of these 825,000 Indian Tamils, only 75,000 live in the North and East. The rest live on Sinhalese-run plantations in the West and South.

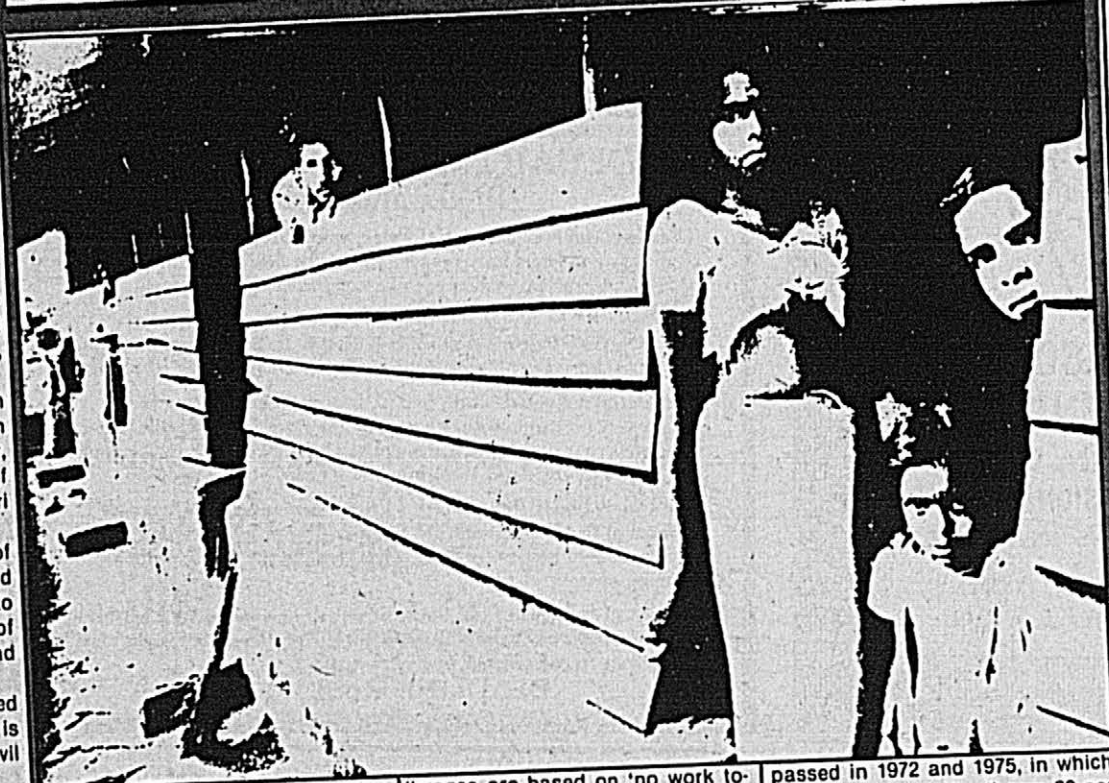
The Indian Tamils have been banished, first by the British colonists, and now by the Sinhalese majority to their own 'bantustans.' They have been chained to their own workplace.

Tamils: A British labour tool

To perform this menial labour they brought literally hundreds of thousands of Tamils from Southern India, establishing a permanent place for Indian Tamils in Sri Lanka as landless, cheap and ready-to-be-exploited labour.

In an article entitled "Plantation Politics," from the book *Race and Class*, Rachel Kurian, Jenny Bourne and Hazel Waters document racism as a justification for exploitation in the case of Sri Lanka's "coolie"

by Mike Gordon



Tamil labour.

The Indian Tamils, they explain, face a different set of "systematic racism" that makes them quite different from that faced by the 'Indigenous' Tamils.

"Every aspect of the working and domestic life of the plantation worker was subsumed to the need for profit," they write, reaffirming the continued pattern of exploitation that exists today:

"Families are born, live and die in the squalor of the barrack-like line rooms. They are treated as units of labour to be housed and fed as cheaply as possible."

The article also makes a strong comparison of the Tamil Homelands with those in Southern Africa. "Tamil plantation workers are effectively segregated from the rest of the country in what can only be compared to Bantustans...they are kept separate from other workers by the actual production process (of tea plucking) and they are afforded second-class housing, schooling, welfare and social provision."

The poorest of the poor

Today, the Indian Tamils are probably the poorest workers in the world, earning an average monthly wage of \$10.

"The plantations have the highest illiteracy rate, the highest infant and maternal mortality rate, and the poorest water supply, sanitation, and housing in Sri Lanka," states an article in the November, 1981 issue of the *New Internationalist*.

The article quotes a 1980 UNICEF report which found: "The proportion of housing under 250 sq. ft. to total housing was 64 per cent in the estate sector, 28 in the villages and 27 in the towns and cities. It is not rare for us to meet, in (plantation) estate-line rooms, families of five or six members living, cooking, eating, sleeping, bearing and rearing children in one room 10 by 12 ft. with maybe a front or back verandah 3 by 12 ft."

The plantation workers are paid once a month for their work, but, according to the *New Internationalist*,

"wages are based on 'no work today, no pay today'."

The article also reported that, in 1981, work days did not exceed 23 per month and women worked more days than men. As the workers have no supplemental income, it is either "work for the day, or hunger."

Justifying racism through the law

The reasons for the refugee status of over half a million 'stateless' Indian Tamils in Sri Lanka, and the general policy of discrimination against all Tamils, can be traced to legislation, beginning with the British withdrawal in 1948.

Kurian, Bourne and Waters write that the Sinhalese government "institutionalized racism into the statutes of the country, having first whipped up popular racialism against Indian workers to justify this discrimination."

The first of these discriminatory laws was the Ceylon Citizenship Act of 1948, which 'disenfranchised' the plantation worker.

Essentially, status was now being determined by 'descent' rather than by birth, so that Indian Tamils who were brought to Sri Lanka before birth registration became compulsory in 1896 (99 per cent of Tamils at the time, according to Kurian, Bourne and Waters), were declared 'non-citizens' and deprived of the vote the following year.

These workers were supposed to be repatriated to India in the Sirmavo-Shastri Pact, but writes Father Paul Casperz of the Movement for Inter-Racial Justice and Equality, "for most of the workers it was not repatriation but expatriation, and in some cases deportation."

Subsequently, over 500 million Indian Tamils remain 'stateless,' as the Indian government is still reticent to accept the refugees.

The second legislation was the Sinhala-Only Act of 1956, a law which declared the official language to be Sinhalese, while stripping the Tamil and Muslim peoples of any 'official' voice.

The third key destructive legislation were the two Land Reform Acts

passed in 1972 and 1975, in which the state 'nationalized' over 60 per cent of the tea plantations, further displacing and uprooting the Tamil workers. A year prior to the first Act, the entire country was swept in a violent insurgency riot, instigated by angered Sinhala and Tamil students and workers revolting against overwhelming unemployment following the 'opening' of the economy to foreign investment.

Time for Liberation

Although there was considerable mobilization of Tamil workers through unions such as the Ceylon Workers Congress (CWC) in the 1940s, it was not until 1976, with the formation of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), that the Tamils became galvanized in their aim to form a sovereign state of Eelam.

Still, militant groups, dissatisfied with the TULF, began forming, including the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization (TELO), the Eelam Revolutionary Organisation of Students (EROS, in London), and the most prominent, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

As Victor Karuman wrote in the September 1985 *Inside Asia*, these groups represented a more militant approach, a "shift ideologically from 'separatism' to 'liberation,' and strategically from the 'parliamentary path' to 'armed struggle.'"

The Tamil Tigers, who are alleged to have sent members to the Middle East to train with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), has prompted the government in recent years to step up its military force in 'defence of the country.'

In fact, because of Sri Lanka's extensive foreign aid (over 650 million a year) from organizations such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and over 14 developed countries, it receives overwhelming support in its 'counter-insurgency' efforts.

In defence of racism

The same aid organizations and countries which had inestimable influence in imposing an 'open economy' on Sri Lanka in the late 1970s, have been as equally 'friendly' in 'protecting their in-

vestments.

According to the December, 1985 *Tamil Times*, the Sri Lankan government, in response to the Tigers, openly receives Israeli military and security advisers in training its troops and agents. The government also employs ex-SAS and CIA agents, mercenaries, and arms from "US, UK, Pakistan, South Korea, China, South Africa, Singapore, Malaysia, Taiwan and other private international dealers."

One of the most outstanding measures in place is the 1979 Prevention of Terrorism Act. Fashioned after similar provisions in the Canadian, Australian and South African Constitutions, the Act is tantamount to a standing State of Emergency, enabling police to detain suspects without trial up to 18 months, instituting the death penalty for looting, arson and the possession of illegal weapons, and creating press censorship.

"As Tamils we should not be considered as guerrillas. We should be considered as Freedom Fighters — fighting for freedom of speech, freedom of education, and freedom of worship," said Montréal Tamil refugee Father Bobby Mather.

Jogaratham explained how strict security within Sri Lanka affected his emigration to Canada:

"It is very difficult to get out of Sri Lanka. In the airport they ask you a lot of questions. If you say you are going to India as a student, they think you are going for (guerrilla) training. If you say England, it's the same thing."

"Sometimes the military even shoot people right in the airport," he said.

Jogaratham left Sri Lanka for the first time in 1981 to study at Poona University in India.

"I had to leave because of fear, and because I had no access to education. We don't even have any freedom of worship, or even speak our language."

"Standardized education means that if 250 marks are needed for a Sinhala to enter Medicine, 285 are required of a Tamil," he said, referring to the 20 per cent quota on Tamil acceptances into university.

Fear for the future means a lot of frustrated Tamil youth end up joining the liberation movement. Said Jogaratham, "I would have had to join the movement, I would have to die for freedom. There is no choice. I only want freedom."

Jogaratham was informed in a letter from his cousin that the Sinhalese government has now started bombing the Northern and Eastern areas from helicopters and planes, and that his aunt's house was destroyed in the raid.

"A hundred Tamils are dying every day now," he concluded.

When asked, in an interview with *India Today* on December 12, 1985, what would happen in India intervened in the Tamil Genocide, President Jayawardene replied: "...If that happens, then all the Tamils living among the Sinhalese will be finished."

Coming from the president of a country whose national religion is identified as Buddhism, a faith which worships *dharma* (giving and sharing), and *metta* (compassion), stands out as the most glaring manifestation of Sri Lanka's long history of institutionalized racism against the Tamil people.

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features



El Salvador: Canadian dollars for Duarte's regime

by Chris Lawson

It's January of last year in El Salvador.

Thirty kilometres north of the capitol, San Salvador, some 5,000 troops are evicting Salvadoran peasants from their homes at gunpoint. Those that resist are shot. The soldiers are burning crops and houses. The villagers are forced flee to 'refugee' camps in the capitol or in Honduras.

The evacuation was prefaced by what *The Globe and Mail* described as "massive daily air bombardments, clearly audible in the capitol."

It is now June, 1985.

Canadian Foreign Affairs minister Monique Vezina visits San Salvador. In a statement to the press, she declares, "We are with Duarte because he will restore political stability and democracy." Vezina announces the intention of the Canadian government to resume "government to government aid" with El Salvador.

Meanwhile, governmental decrees made prior to the May, 1984, election of José Napoleon Duarte are largely still in place. Decree 49 declares a state of emergency and grants the government special authority. It has been in place since 1980. Number 296 outlaws opposition organizations such as labour unions and political parties deemed unfriendly to the régime. Number 507 legalizes the use of torture to obtain information.

In 1979, the Trudeau government suspended further foreign aid to El Salvador because of the government's disregard for human rights and the fact that it could no longer guarantee the safety of Canadians administering the aid programmes.

However, aid to El Salvador was never completely suspended. Between 1979 and 1985, the El Salvadoran government received \$10,303,500 in material and monetary aid from Canada.

Now the Mulroney government plans to give more money to a government it claims has a "genuine concern for human rights."

The proposed aid package is billed as 'humanitarian.' According to the Director of the Caribbean and Central American division, it is the "urgent need to help the half million people who have been displaced by the conflict" that the government is concerned with.

The package consists of "bilateral line of credit for \$8 million over three years." The money will be used by the Salvadoran government to purchase fertilizers and agrochemicals in Canada. These products will then be sold by the Salvadoran govern-

ment in the local market at market prices.

The programme will be "monitored by our Embassy." The Canadian embassy to El Salvador is in Costa Rica.

But political science professor Ralph Premdas is skeptical: "There's no such thing as pure humanitarian aid. Any foreign aid is motivated by self-interest both on the part of the donor and the recipient."

Aid is humanitarian "if it comes without strings attached. A condition imposes an obligation."

For Canada, the obligation means \$8 million in sales of its own agricultural technology.

"When you give foreign aid, the government has to sell it to both an internal and an external and an external constituency." Aid is easier to sell if it is called 'humanitarian,' says Premdas, even if it is mainly for the benefit of the country giving it.

José Napoleon Duarte won the May, 1984, Salvadorean presidential elections with the campaign promise of improving economic prosperity and putting an end to the civil war. But the election was conducted under martial law, with most opposition parties outlawed.

Duarte's own political experience had been with the oppressive governments of the past. Between 1980 and 1982, Duarte was chief executive of the Salvadoran junta. In the same period, there were more than 30,000 political murders and disappearances in El Salvador.

But the El Salvadoran government insists it is committed to human rights. Indeed, since 1983, when three American missionaries were murdered by a government death squad, the numbers of political

murders and 'disappearances' have decreased significantly. American military aid has not, consequently.

Duarte's strongest commitment seems to be the continued war against the FDR-FMLN (Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front) guerrillas, an association of left-wing opposition to the Salvadoran régime. In 1985, military spending accounted for 55 per cent of El Salvador's budget. Much of this funding came from the American government.

The El Salvadoran government received \$500 million in aid from the U.S. in 1985. Of this, 74 per cent went directly to the military. Military spending rose 154 per cent from 1984 to 1985. Spending in all other sectors rose by a total of only five per cent.

The Duarte regime has undertaken to 'engage in dialogue' with the opposition forces on two occasions, in October and November of 1984. Since then, neither side has engaged in anything but gunfire with the other.

According to the *New York Times*, between June 1984 and May 1985, the Salvadorean government launched 356 airstrikes — 150 more than in 1983 — against suspected guerrilla bases, often civilian villages. The régime dropped an average of 5,000 pounds of explosives on Salvadorean peasants per day.

At 5h30 in the morning of 18 January, 1986, Salvadoran planes and artillery began bombarding the hillside of Guazapa, a volcano just north of San Salvador.

By approximately 10h00, 5,000 troops converged on the area, surrounding the volcano. Eyewitnesses recount how troops burnt crops, houses and shot those who resisted and harassed those who did not. "We felt desperate because they would not let us alone. They did not let us eat or sleep," one refugee said.

Military incursions like Operation Phoenix are not new to Guazapa, a "liberated zone." In the past five years, the army has overrun the zone 20 times, in efforts to regain control of the region now controlled by the FDR-FMLN.

What makes Phoenix different is that raids in the past were 'search and destroy' missions aimed at armed guerrillas. The Salvadoran government has targeted civilians, with gunfire and with eviction, said to be the guerrillas' "base of support."

The civilians were forced from their homes to refugee camps. Those fleeing were not allowed to bring any possessions. Soldiers destroyed what identification papers they could find. Without papers, anyone who leaves the camps will face incarceration.

Operation Phoenix uprooted some 1,000 Salvadoran peasants between January 10th and February 10th of this year. This represents a continuation of past practices. Between 1979 and 1985, more than 1.25 million Salvadoran refugees fled airstrikes and death squads to camps near the capitol or in Honduras.

El Salvador's economy is largely based on agriculture. But most arable land is used for export crops, such as coffee, sugar cane and cotton. These industries are controlled largely by a small elite. Sixteen families control more than 60 per cent of El Salvador's arable land.

Agricultural workers earn an average of \$1.16 (US) per day. The current level of unemployment is estimated at 40 per cent.

The Duarte regime has done little to alleviate the repressive economic conditions in El Salvador. Shortly after the May, 1984 election, Duarte vetoed an agrarian reform bill, passed by the legislative assembly which would have created in the order of 600,000 jobs.

It is doubtful that any of the Mulroney government's proposed aid will those who truly need it. In the meantime, Canadian companies will benefit from the extra business afforded by their El Salvadoran customers. Sophisticated agricultural technology will benefit only the export-oriented agriculture industry.

Our aid to El Salvador will also benefit an oppressive government whose enemy would seem to be its own people.

comment

In the name of democracy?

by Anna Asimakopulos
and Max Bernstein

In light of the life-threatening danger posed to the 'Free World' by the chilling spectre of three million Nicaraguans, many of whom are busy working the soil, 6,000 km away, President Reagan and his administration have deemed it necessary to spend \$100 million to overthrow the Nicaraguan government.

With unemployment among Blacks in cities such as Chicago, New York and Detroit at around 40 per cent, the very thought of sending off \$100 million to destroy a popular government and massacre its people is perverse. That money is desperately needed for the social programmes in the United States that are being continually cut back.

The Reagan Administration's primary rationale for overthrowing the Sandinistas is that they are "a threat to democracy," they are "communists" and because they "deny the rights" of many, and have maltreated the Miskito natives.

But if this line of argument is followed, then the American régime must also be overthrown. The indigenous people of the United States have suffered abominably at the hands of successive American governments. If the native peoples living today under miserable conditions on reservations and the many unemployed Blacks were armed, they would be much more aptly named 'freedom fighters,' than the US-backed contras.

It is patently absurd to compare the contra leaders to the leaders of the French Resistance as Reagan has done. The contra military force is directed and controlled by officers of the Somoza dictatorship's National Guard, who fought at the dictator's side until the very end and then fled to Honduras. Their aim is to recover their lost wealth and privileged status.

President Reagan claims the contras are giving the people a chance to free themselves from the Nicaraguan government. But contra activity usually consists of senseless atrocities committed against women and children — actions which are well-documented by Amnesty International and the International Red Cross.

If Reagan intends to continue placing savage dictators in power in Central America, then the Sandinista government is a threat to U.S. hegemony in the region. The success of the Nicaraguan revolution stands as a shining example which the Guatemalans and Salvadorans suffering under brutal régimes can look to — and for this reason, the Reagan Administration wants to destroy what the Nicaraguans fought for.

To make support for the contras seem not only acceptable, but necessary, Reagan has been exaggerating the 'threat' posed by the Nicaraguans. He tells Americans that they have plotted for years to become a Soviet satellite and overwhelm all of Central America. As well, the atrocities committed by the contras are covered up

while the slightest 'misdemeanor' of the Sandinistas is played up.

Take, for example, the murder of a Québecois priest by the contras, which happened when Senate was to vote on the \$100 million package in military aid to the contras. In order to hide what happened, Reagan claimed the Nicaraguans were invading Honduras where the contras were hiding.

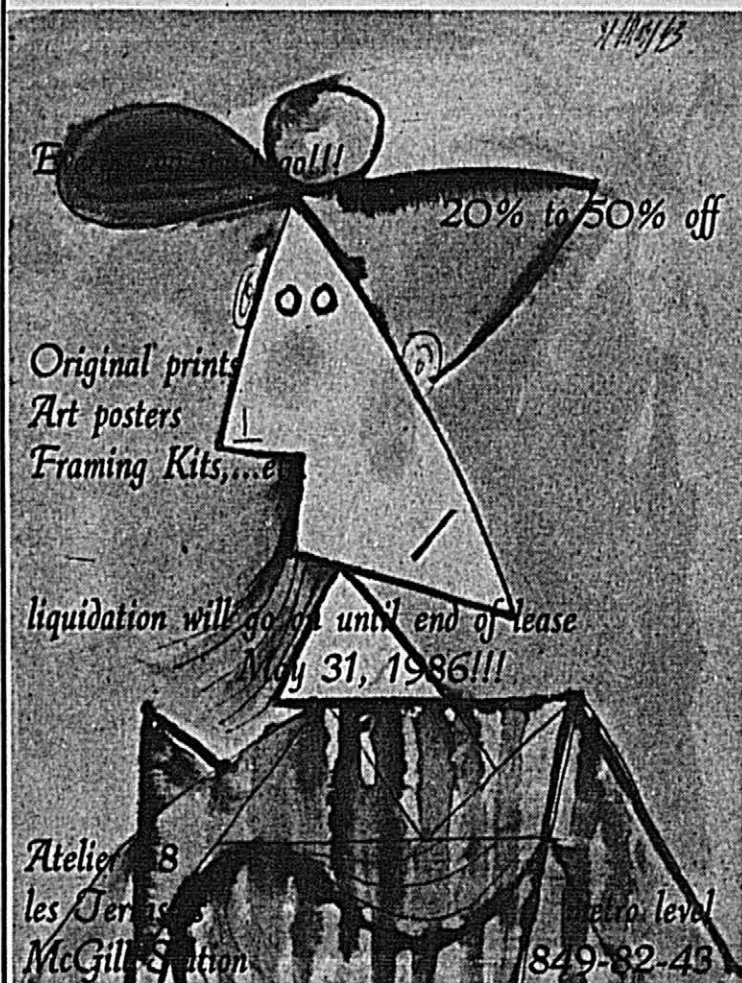
False claims of new Soviet arms in Nicaragua abound, and US media reiterate every word.

With such propaganda, the Reagan Administration seeks to further the 'there's a red under my bed' paranoia in the United States. If this goes on, we may very well find, as in the McCarthy era, that the government is willing to smear or destroy those who openly state they are opposed to the government's actions.

Our own government, having resumed aid to Guatemala and El Salvador while refusing to open a Nicaraguan embassy, is following a similar pattern. Already the most spied upon and the most incarcerated population per capita, Canadians now live under the new CSIS (Canadian Securities Intelligence Service) provisions. These legitimate spying upon those who "oppose governments" with whom Canada is allied.

Thus we may soon find ourselves in a situation where those who support Nicaragua or speak out against atrocities in Guatemala are deemed a threat to "democracy."

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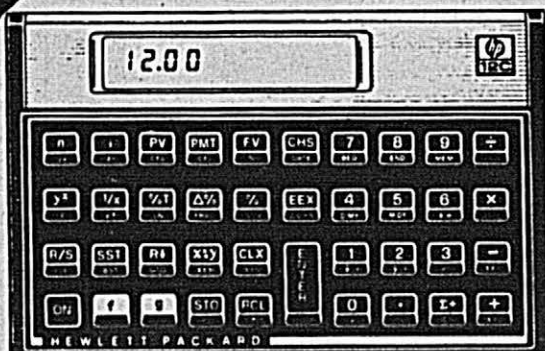
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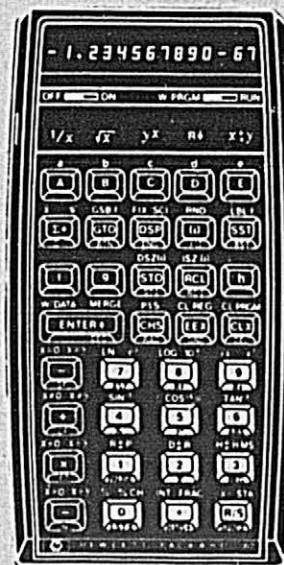
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On the of trail nuclear racism



by Jamie Kneen

What ties African uranium and the United Nations to Port Hope, Ontario, the Canadian Government and a native community in northern Saskatchewan? And why is the *Coalition for Direct Action Against Nuclear Racism* planning a protest at the port of Montréal?

The trail begins in Southern Africa; since the United Nations stripped South Africa of its title of caretaker over Namibia, South Africa has been illegally occupying the area.

The U.N. Council for Namibia has decreed that Namibian natural resources may not be disturbed without permission from the Council. The ongoing prospecting, mining, refining, and exportation of Namibian uranium contravenes U.N. decrees.

A British controlled company, Rio Tinto Zinc has operations in Southern Africa with uranium mines in Namibia. The uranium they mine is transported to Canada through Rio Tinto's Canadian subsidiary, Rio Algom, to be enriched so that it may be sold for nuclear energy production. Along the way it passes through Montréal.

Last month, six container-loads of uranium oxide (yellowcake) arrived at the port of Montréal, where they were transferred from ship to train. Another shipment is expected this month.

Upon leaving Montréal, the uranium is transported to Port Hope, Ontario, where it is enriched by Eldorado Nuclear — a crown corporation — for export to Japan.

The same Eldorado Nuclear also owns and operates uranium mines in northern Saskatchewan. One of these mines, at Wollaston Lake, became the scene of a major confrontation between the corporation and the surrounding native community.

High incidences of uranium-related cancer and leukemia in the community prompted about 250 of the 800 residents to blockade the mine last June in an attempt to shut it down. Not surprisingly, the attempt was unsuccessful.

It's not only those directly affected who are protesting. In order to make public the moral and corporate connections between uranium mining in Namibia and Saskatchewan, the *Coalition for Direct Action against Nuclear Racism* formed this winter.

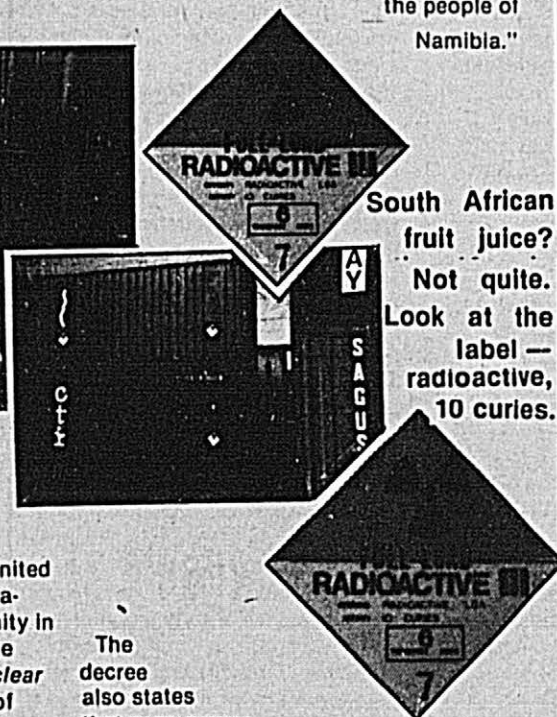
Last Friday, delegates from the Coalition presented two demands to the Montréal office of Pat Carney, the federal minister of Energy, Mines, and Resources.

The first of the Coalition's demands is that Eldorado's contract with Rio Algom Canada be cancelled. As it stands, the

Canadian government has pledged not to sign any new contracts; but the current one is valid for about two more years. The second demand is for the Wollaston Lake mine to be shut down.

In both cases, the Coalition argues, environmental destruction and the threat to the health of local populations amounts to genocide. Both Namibian blacks and Canadian natives are being trampled to make way for the exploitation of their natural resources.

By the standards of international law, however, some distinctions exist. The U.N. Council for Namibia's Decree No. 1 states that not only the material, uranium in this case, but the vehicle transporting it may be seized by the Council or anyone authorized by it, "and held in trust... for the benefit of the people of Namibia."



The decree also states that "any person,

entity, or corporation which contravenes... (this) decree... may be held liable in damages by the future government of an independent Namibia. The Coalition believes Canada should block the transport of such material, rather than allow a Crown corporation to participate in the violation of international standards by processing Namibian uranium.

If the Government does not meet its demands, the Coalition is threatening to obstruct the passage of the Namibian uranium from Montréal to Port Hope. The ship, *Thor I*, is expected on the 19th of this month.

Coalition member and MSS council member-elect Daron Westman is pessimistic: "All we'll get from the Government and the U.N. is more resolutions. There have been enough words. As responsible global citizens, what we should do is seize the ship until the U.N. can take possession of it, since the Canadian Government seems unwilling to do so."

At the same time, other non-violent civil disobedience actions are planned in Ottawa, Toronto, and Vancouver — against the Canadian Government, Eldorado Nuclear, and Rio Algom.

The Coalition prefers civil disobedience to publicly barrages or legal demonstrations as they believe it produces better publicity, and shows effective alternatives to violent norms. It is possible to break out of our society's violent 'norms.'

Said Westman, "It's the only form of action that's not a band-aid. We're not asking the Government to do something for us — that's what got us into this mess in the first place."

Coalition member Robert Todd elaborated, "Civil disobedience is also important for personal expression. It's an empowering act, for people to stand up and make themselves heard... to consciously break a law in order to tell Pat Carney that it's the Canadian Government who's acting illegally. We have no respect for an authority that is breaking international law..."

A McGill/Concordia affinity group is still forming in preparation for the action on April 19. Any seriously interested persons should call 488-4214.

Inter- face III: Art and environs

by Phinjo Gombu-Sherpa

Six forty-five Wellington is a decrepit-looking warehouse situated along the St. Laurent seaway in old Montréal. What was once a bustling commercial centre for trade in the heydays of the old port of Montréal is now home to a unique experiment in performance and installation art.

In their exhibits the artists try to synthesize different media of art by using photography, video, theatre, painting, etc. to bring together their work.

Interface III is the name of an art exhibition in its third year of existence. Organised by students from Université du Québec à Montréal, Université de Montréal and Concordia, and sponsored by their respective Arts Societies, these young artists have, on their own initiative, found 'their spaces' with which to work.

Twenty-three groups of young artists have been given limited spaces in one large room on the fourth floor of the warehouse. Some of the exhibits are still in their initial stages while others are more advanced.

A few people are sitting around waiting for some more paint. A conversation gets under way.

Lorne Main is one of the artists working with Interface. "In the last two years, Interface exhibitions have mainly dealt with installation art by which we mean the creation of an environment through the restructuring of a given space."

This year, the 'performance aspect' of installation art is to be emphasised. In performance and installation art, the focus is as much on the interaction between artist and artifact, as it is on the end product," he says.

Member Christine Simard emphasises the 'multi-disciplinary aspect of the various art forms.' The exposition does not reflect any singular attitude under the theme of installation.

Some of the artists have

preconceived ideas about what they are going to do, while others work 'site specifically.' There is, however, a large element of spontaneity. Main and his friends for instance have encountered 'unplanned' rafters in their space which they are now going to incorporate into their work. The atmosphere is intense and there is strong sense of shared experiences within limited room.

Louise Dubreuil, a member of the group 'Artifact', has just returned from a mural painting sojourn in Nicaragua with seven other women. Their group is building an urban landscape using garbage and junk to show the conflict between the 'power elite' and the people. There will be images of powerful people and not so powerful people, one on top of the other. The cityscape is the medium within which the confrontation takes place.

She talks of how people who are being trodden upon perpetuate the cycle of power distribution by striving for the very power which oppresses them. In the middle of the urban wasteland will lie a T.V. monitor that will show live images of the audience viewing the piece.

Their work is inspired by reflections on 'wanting and needing.' Dubreuil makes a distinction between "what we are taught to want and what we are taught not to need." Is the comfort of urban existence something that you are taught (brainwashed) or need?

Main and his friends are working about 30 feet away from the urban wasteland just described. Strongly contrasting with the junk and garbage, their exhibit explores the antiseptic cleanliness, artificiality and orderliness of another form of urban life.

Working with photography, theatre and painting, the plan is to synthesize it all into a depiction of the life of Jean du Nord. Nord is a metaphor of the North American conscience

hibit (s)he will affect and modify the distribution of light depending on the position from which the piece is viewed," she says.

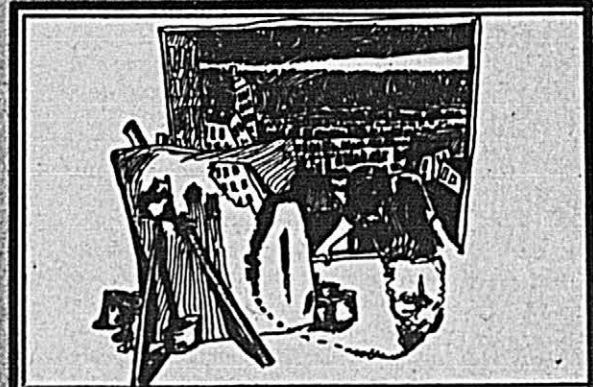
Her theme is 'Parasitism.' She refers to it as both organic and social. She is wary about putting any specific symbolism in her exhibits. The viewer will enter the space — the interior of the host organism — where the viewer will become the parasite. The social aspect is the inner conflict of the viewer, who must try and locate his/her own situation. The artist offers no solutions. She only creates the context within which the audience can interact.

Interface is dedicated to issues raised by contemporary living. The artists have all benefitted a lot from their shared experience of creating and would like to share this with others. The artists' intention is to provoke thought and maybe even change.

The poster advertising the exhibition shows a soap box originally labelled "Artic for Action." With permission from the manufacturers, the label has been modified to "Artists for Action." The soap box on the poster remains, a statement on the means they have chosen to publicize the event.

Herbert Read, an anarchist philosopher, reflecting on art noted: "In all our attempts to define the place of art in society we are continually struggling against the general notion that art is unnatural — that the artist is a rare and eccentric individual, having little or nothing in common with the common man. The appreciation of good form, the perception of rhythm and harmony, the instinct to make things shapely and efficient — these are normal human characteristics, innate rather than acquired."

"Interface is about art that has everything to do with the common man. Far from being eccentric and abstract it is about themes



torn between the unjust and unbalanced distribution of resources and the collective pressure of society to conform to existing situations.

The concerns of the two exhibits are similar although the approaches used are diametrically opposed.

A little further away Christine Simard is working with her space. "In my space the response of the viewer will be critical. As (s)he goes through the ex-

with which most might sympathize. The artist's concern is universal. The difference is the artist reflects graphically and coherently our concerns.

The exhibition will open on April 23 at 20h00 and run through to May 11 at 645 Wellington at the end of Rue McGill between 11h-22h00. 'Performances' will take place on April 23, May 3 and May 10 but the exhibition will be open daily. Admission is free.



Remembering Haymarket

by Norman Nawrocki

It started in the U.S.A. in 1884, when a labour movement congress in Chicago proposed that workers should win the eight-hour working day through direct action, and called for a national general strike for May 1, 1886. The proposal was taken up by the American labour movement and was supported by revolutionaries across the continent.

Chicago, a stronghold of immigrant labour and anarchists became the centre of agitation for the eight-hour day. 'Boom-time' Chicago was a city of 80-hour work weeks, chronic unemployment, starvation and homelessness — miseries not unknown to the unemployed and working poor of Montréal today. Anarchists played a leading role in the movement, and distributed a half-dozen daily and weekly newspapers.

On May Day 1886, more than 100,000 Chicago workers went out on strike, marching through the city in a massive display of working people's power that struck a chord of fear in the hearts of Chicago's rich. The bosses wanted to smash the anarchist-inspired movement.

Before the May Day strike action began in Chicago, a bitter wage fight had already led to strikes, and 1,500 workers were locked out of McCormick Reaper Co. (now International Harvester). On May 3, pickets at the factory tried to stop police and Pinkerton gunmen from escorting scabs into the plant.

Police opened fire, killing five and wounding many more.

Outraged at the atrocity, the anarchists called for armed resistance and a protest rally the following day, May 4, at Haymarket Square.

Three leading anarchists — Albert Parsons, August Spies and Samuel Fielden — gave speeches condemning the police violence and denouncing the oppression by the bosses. The meeting was uneventful, and even the Chicago mayor who was present suggested the police lying in wait around the corner should go home, but towards the end of the rally, 200 police marched on the crowd and ordered them to disperse.

Organizers objected and said the demonstration had been peaceful and was about to end, but the police insisted.

Suddenly, a bomb was lobbed and exploded in the midst of the police, killing one outright and wounding a few others. The police went berserk and fired into the crowd killing and wounding many workers.

In the hysterical aftermath of the Haymarket tragedy, a reign of terror descended on Chicago. Police rounded up anarchists. Meeting halls, printing offices and homes were broken into and ransacked. Suspects were beaten and tortured by the police. The press was full of sensationalist stories about anarchist plots and insurrections and screamed for anarchist blood.

Eight anarchists, including three speakers, were eventually brought to trial for the murder of the policeman and convicted in a massive miscarriage of justice. The eight were Albert Parsons, August Spies, George Engel, Adolph Fischer, Louis Lingg, Samuel Fielden, Oscar Neebe and Michael Swab.

No evidence was produced at the trial to link the eight with the bomb. In fact, six of them were not even present when the bomb was thrown. It was widely accepted that the men were tried for their ideas and not for any deed, and all were found guilty by the jury of businessmen and their clerks (including a relative of the dead policeman).

In his summation speech, the State attorney said: "Law is on trial. Anarchy is on trial. These men have been selected, picked out by the grand jury and indicted because they were leaders. They are no more guilty than the thousands who follow them. Gentlemen of the jury, convict these men, make examples of them, hang them and you save our institutions, our society."

The judge said it wasn't necessary to establish the identity of the bomb-thrower, who, it is suspected, could very well have been a police or Pinkerton agent, hired by the East coast business interests, intent on smashing the movement for the eight-hour day.

All the anarchists' appeals failed and their convictions were upheld. A worldwide campaign involving not only anarchists but socialists and leading literary figures like George Bernard Shaw and William Morris failed to save the condemned men.

Oscar Neebe got 15 years, and the others were sentenced to death. Michael Swab and Samuel Fielden had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment.

In his final speech to the court, Louis Lingg said: "I despise you, I despise your order, your laws, your force-propped authority. Hang me for it."

He took his own life the day before the execution with explosives smuggled into his jail cell.

On November 11, 1887, August Spies, George Engel, Albert Parsons and Adolph Fischer were dressed in shrouds, led to the gallows, hoods dropped over their heads, ropes adjusted around their necks, and hanged.

The five Chicago anarchists became martyrs, and August Spies' last words from the gallows are often quoted to this day: "There will come a time when our silence from the grave will be more powerful than the voices you strangle today."

For many years afterwards, November 11 was commemorated by anarchists and socialists around the world.

In 1893, Illinois Governor Peter Altgeld, convinced that the accused were not responsible for the bomb

thrown, pardoned the remaining imprisoned anarchists and exonerated those who had been executed — saying that they had been victims of hysteria, packed juries and a biased judge.

In 1888, the fight for the eight-hour day was relaunched, and strikes and demonstrations were called for May 1, 1890. This time, the movement became international, and demonstrations took place all over Europe. Year after year, May Day saw huge demonstrations around the world as workers took to the streets to voice their demands and remember the Chicago martyrs.

Ironically, in North America, May Day was eventually abandoned by reformist trade unions and their bureaucracy in favour of the more placid Labour Day. In the USSR, following the decay of the revolution, May Day was turned into a State occasion. In today's 'communist' countries, it's the excuse for a display of military strength and the Party dictatorship. Meanwhile, in the West, May Day has been absorbed as a harmless public holiday in many countries.

Here in Canada, in Montréal, May Day 1986 won't simply be a matter of an evening rally and stroll by a few thousand trade unionists who listen to a few speeches and then go home. It's going to be a genuine commemoration of the many martyrs who gave their lives for the gains of working people in the past, and an expression of determination for a better life in the future.

Anarchy '86

Anarchist punks and ragged rebels got roots. Roots, that is, that go beyond leather and circle 'A's and back at least 100 years in North America.

That's why, on May Day, May 1, 1986, anarchists around the world and in Montréal will commemorate the 100th anniversary of what's known as the Chicago Haymarket affair with special events that celebrate and explore those roots, and the continued vitality of anarchist ideas today.

A century ago, five Chicago anarchists were murdered by the State of Illinois because they dared to dream about a better world for working people by fighting for workers and the dispossessed, and because they fought for the eight-hour working day.

The five were part of a vibrant international anarchist movement of dreamers, rebels, and labour organizers whose spirit lives on, and still moves people to think and act.

The Montréal Anarchist May Day Committee, a loose coalition of city anarchists is inviting all anarchist, friends and sympathizers to join them next month in the traditional trade union May Day demonstration, on Thursday, May 1, at 18h30 in Parc Lafontaine. Watch for the anarchist black flags and banners.

An anarchist variety show will follow, starting at 20h30, at l'Usine, 77 Mont Royal O. A bilingual show, it will feature local singers, musicians, poets, theatre people, performance artists, and others.

Saturday, May 3, starting at noon at the Café Commun-e, 201 Milton, there will be a series of anarchist presentations and discussions, followed by an anarchist potluck dinner, and an evening of casual, improvisational entertainment.

A public commemorative event will take place Sunday, May 4th to mark the actual 100th anniversary of the Chicago Haymarket tragedy. The exact time has still not been specified.

There will also be an independent, alternative film and video festival at the Film Coop, 4060 St. Laurent, Room 303, sometime during the week. The festival will feature works by local film and video makers and includes anarchist films and videos, in French and English, with discussions between the screenings.

For more details, check the L'Anarchie/Anarchy '86 posters going up soon or contact the Librarie Alternative Bookshop, 2035 boul. St. Laurent, 2nd Floor, 844-3207. People are needed to help with publicity.





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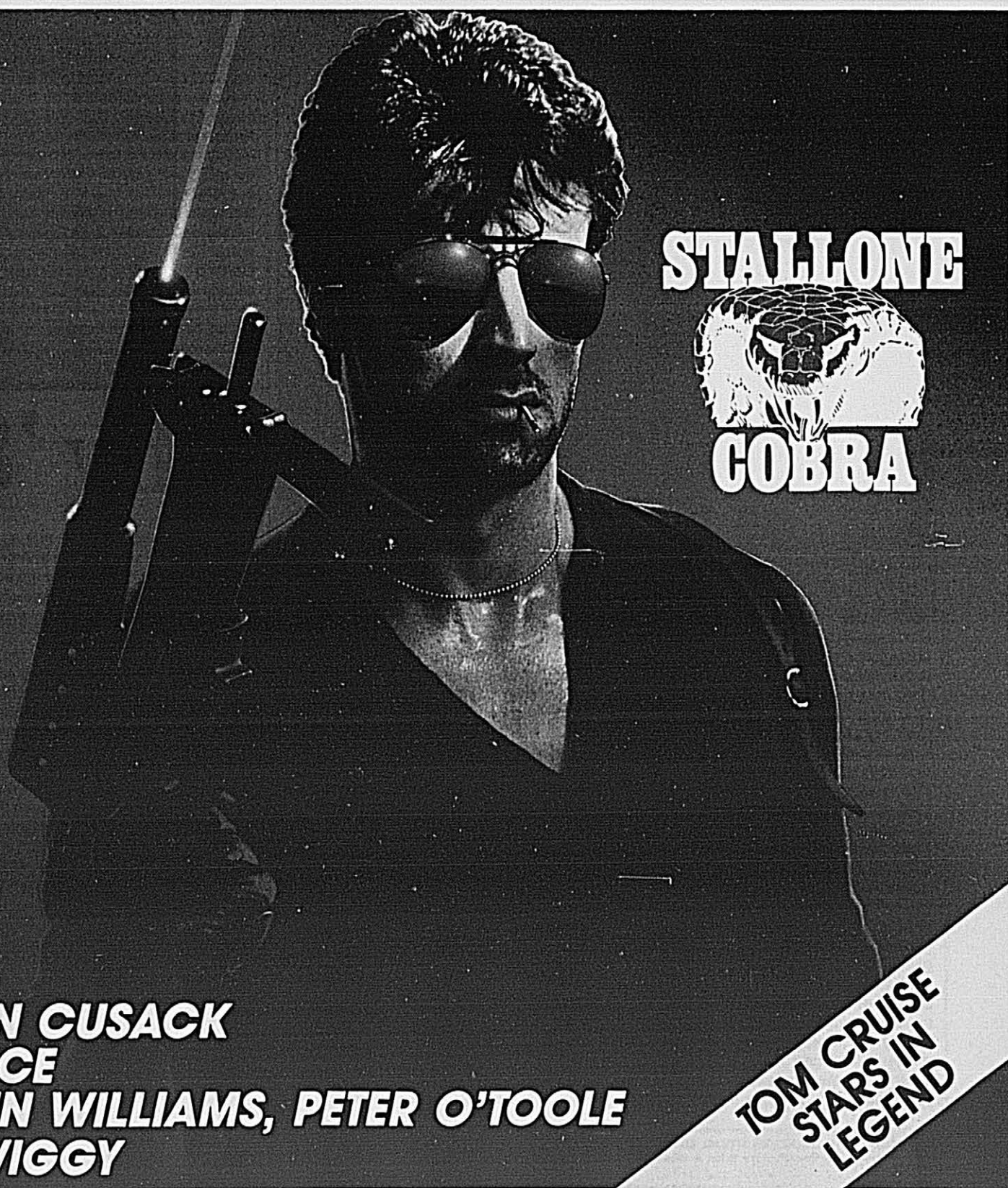
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Remembering Haymarket

by Norman Nawrocki

It started in the U.S.A. in 1884 when a labour movement Chicago proposed to win the eight-hour day by direct action, and a general strike for May 1 was taken up by revolutionaries in Chicago, a strong centre of agitation for labour and anarchists. 'Boom-time' Chicago had 80-hour work weeks, starvation and homelessness — misery to the unemployed. Montréal today. Anarchists played a leading role in the riot. I distributed a half-dozen daily newspapers.

On May Day 1886 Chicago workers were marching through the city displaying working-class flags. They struck a chord of fear in Chicago's rich. They smashed the anarchists.

Before the May Day began in Chicago, a strike had already led to 5 workers were locked out of the Reaper Co. (now International Harvester). On May 4 the factory tried to stop the strikers from entering the plant.

Police opened fire wounding many more.

Outraged at the anarchists called for arms, a protest rally took place at Haymarket Square.

Three leading anarchists, Parsons, August Spies, Fielden — gave speeches. The police violence and oppression by the bourgeoisie was uneventful, and the mayor who was present police lying in wait and should go home, but at the rally, 200 police surrounded the crowd and ordered it to disperse.

Organizers objected. The demonstration had to be about to end, but they persisted.

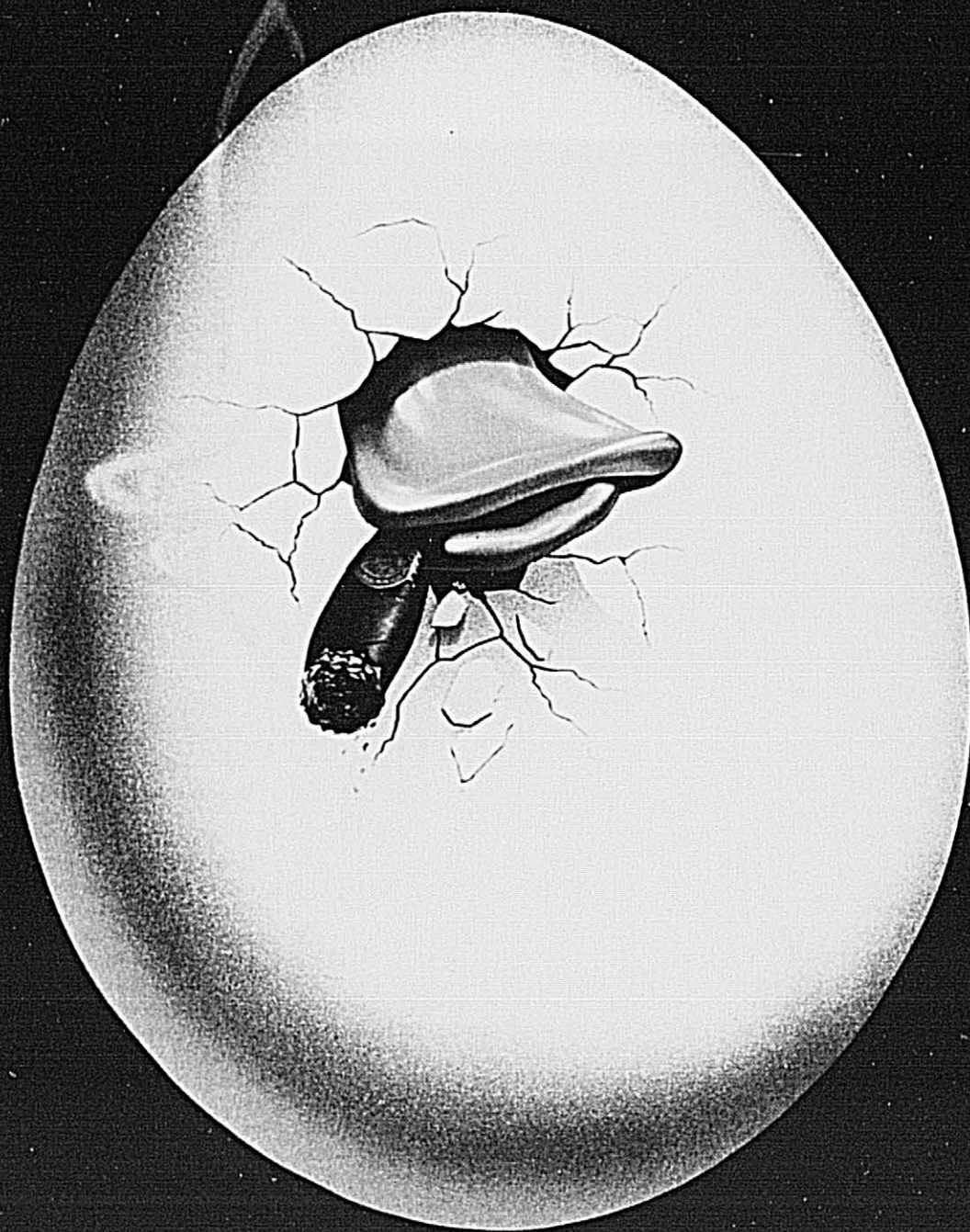
Suddenly, a bomb exploded in the midst of the crowd, killing one outright and wounding others. The police fired into the crowd, killing many workers.

In the hysterical Haymarket tragedy, the police descended on Chicago anarchists. Meetings, offices and homes were raided and ransacked. Suspects were tortured by the police. The city was full of sensation and anarchist plots and it screamed for anarchy.

Eight anarchists, including three speakers, were eventually brought to trial for the murder of the policeman.

thrown, pardoned the remaining imprisoned anarchists and exonerated those who had been executed — save.

More adventure than humanly possible.



HOWARD THE DUCK

Coming to Earth this summer.

From Lucasfilm Ltd. and Universal Pictures



POPULAR MISCONCEPTION
OF TYPICAL ANARCHIST



ACTUAL ANARCHISTS
IN REAL LIFE



Eating up the SCUM

by Joe Public

Scum.... Sounds nice. More abrasive heavy metal garbage? Wait a minute, what did the singer just say?

It's getting to me, it's getting to me

Won't go for shut eye happiness
I can't stand this ignorance...no longer

Could a band called S.C.U.M. have a social conscience?

The airburst sunrise left the building intact

While carnivorous neutrons devoured human flesh

In fact, S.C.U.M. are veteran Montréal punks, and have just released their first album, *Born Too Soon*, on Montréal's Psyche Industry label. S.C.U.M. have been

around for about four years, and in that time have become known in alternative music circles across North America, simply by word of mouth.

Singer Anthony Mark explained the band name at their last gig, "We started as an anti-cop band, but then we just sort of got political. S.C.U.M. stands for *Society Controlled Under Murderers*."

The political issues dealt with on the album include police brutality, nuclear war, heroin abuse, drafting, patriotism, religion, social conformity, and other stupid things people do.

Musically, the group is intense and energetic. Although they have very little musical variety, they

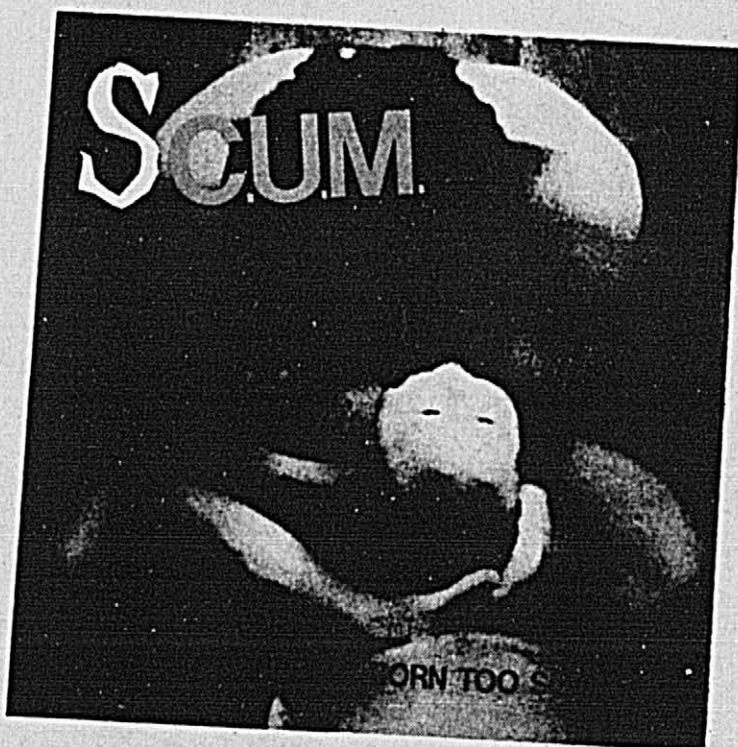
have mastered the art of speeding up and slowing down in a song.

One of the more memorable songs is *Beer Can Nightmare*, about blood-crazed big game hunters. Mark sarcastically imitates the hunters,

Take that you communist little bird

April 24, S.C.U.M. will be playing at the 80s Club out by the Jean Talon metro, and on the 25th, they're playing at *Les Foulounes Electriques*. May 23, they're doing a major show with *The Asexuals*, *The Nils*, and *Merrick Trout Pact* at Le Spectrum.

Do yourself a favor and check out the group which helped put Montréal on the North American music map.



by Marian MacNair

A Hootenany wingding daddy-o of a good time

k.d. lang

Describing herself as a reincarnation of country singer Patsy Cline, k.d. lang and the Reclines present their offbeat brand of cowpunk at Le Spectrum, April 8.

Originally from Consort, Alberta (population 650), Lang grew up singing at community and church functions. With her Sire record contract, a debut album entitled *A Truly Western Experience*, and extensive touring, she's come a long way.

But maybe not such a long way. Lang and her band play a weird combination of down-home country, gospel footstomps and raunchy honky-tonk. Lang has mastered a wide range of vocal styles, from Patsy Cline's rasp to a powerful bluesy wail.

Onstage, Lang shakes, rolls and stomps around with cropped hair and oversized cut-off cowboy boots, giving an animated performance punctuated with corny mannerisms and hilarious poses.

k.d. lang won a Juno Award for 1985's Most Promising Vocalist. Quoting her, "I feel like a bronc that just came out of the chute."

Music

April 7, McGill Chamber Orchestra, present works by Corelli, Tenebris, Mozart, and Vivaldi, at Theatre Maisonneuve, \$16/\$8

April 8, k.d. lang at Le Spectrum (11-12). Please note, k.d. lang will soon be an international star, catch this show while you have the chance.

April 9, Ministry, another \$15, at Le Spectrum. Nasty British electronic noise, very very scary.

April 10, Dub Trio at Les Foulounes. Reggae stuff.

April 10-13 UZEB, at Club Soda, french jazzrock, \$12.50

April 11 & 12 The Vipers at Foulounes and the Pandoras on the 13th. Psychedelic resurrection, swirls, paisley et. al.

April 12, Lost City presents a all aged daytime show with The Asexuals. Make your little brother, he'll love you for it.

April 13, Secret Act at Club Soda, free admission (wow)

April 16, Paul Motlan Trio, jazz at Concordia's campus centre.

April 16, Death Sentence, Morbid Verbouwer hardcore with Montréal staple, Fair Warning at The Rising Sun

April 17, Asexuals at Les Foulounes. Highly recommended.

April 18, Deco Beat with artist Eli. Back from abroad. Lots of press releases.

April 22-23 Video recording of The Asexuals at the Rising Sun.

Also, lots of blues at Tatou all month. Brian Seltzer at Le Spectrum on the 27th. U.K. Subs from England at the Rising Sun, April 29.

April 29, Skunk and the Banshees at Theatre St. Denis, May 19th.

SCUM, Asexuals, Nils and Merrick Trout Pact May 25th at Le Spec-

Trum.

Theatre

Bain Public. 54 sketches on our social condition at Club Soda, April 23-27.

Crimes of the Heart, about a woman who shoots her husband, at McGill Players' Theatre, \$6/\$4

The Crucible. Arthur Miller's play about the Salem witch trials, at Concordia's Chameleon Studio starting April 10.

Les Enfants Terribles, Cocteau's surrealist drama at Clinique de Saint-Cloud, until April 28

The Knack (not the group). A satirical look at today's man. Morris Hall, 3486 McTavish

Peter Gynt, A UQAM student production, at UQAM, until the 11th.

Québec Drama Festival. A series of one-act plays at Centaur, call 288-3161 for info.

Cinema

Cinema 5 Ingmar Bergmann's Wild Strawberries April 9.

Conservatoire d'Art Cinématographique Fellini's Juliet of the Spirits, April 8.

L'Autre Cinéma 2 Truffaut flicks, La Peau Douce & Tirez Sur le Pianist, until April 9.

Also Paul Morrissey's oft-censured Cocaine/Mixed Blood

Outremount Wim Wender's latest, Tokyo-GA, April 9.

Galleries

Concordia Art Galleries - until April 26, Ron Situebrook's sculpture

Gallerie Esperanza - mixed media by Eric Simon, 'pop images of the 80's'

Gallerie OVO - a collection of work by women photographers. See story.

Powerhouse - Les Femmes du Québec dans les Années 80's, until the 17th.

Dancers explore art of falling

by Donald Welkert

Timber

Choreographed by Ginette Laurin
At Theatre de la Veillée

Falling is a marvelous subject for a dance. It is not an original one, but like all fundamental subjects, is constantly open to exploration. The basic rule about falling is simply that gravity pulls down. From there, one can bounce, tumble, float, or glide.

Timber opened with a film of parachute training, which looked as though it had been assembled from '40's and '50's army training films. It showed the whole process of take-offs, landings, and learning how to fall out of the sky without killing yourself.

The film established the context of the piece, which the dancers literally dove into as they sprinted onto the set in response to a role call of their names.

The set was well suited for falls and dives, it consisted of large stairway which disappeared into the ceiling, with lots of platforms and high places to stand on or jump off of.

The piece started with parachuting, and it concentrated on two of its basic aspects, the suspense before take-off, and the weightless free-fall.

Creating suspense was the least effective part of the piece. It was the one purely psychological section of the piece; its source was the anticipation of movement rather

than the movement itself. To portray the fear of falling they simply leaned forward and looked into imagined depths at their feet. It was not very convincing and it did little to instill in the audience the fear of falling. It is difficult to express fear simply by acting out its physical manifestations.

Once the dancers launched into the air submitted to gravity they did beautifully. At one point the dancers hung from harnesses and swung about. Louise Bédard was particularly relaxed when playing with weightlessness. She didn't seem to be suspended from the ceiling, but appeared to hover above the floor. In all respects she danced beautifully and carried a relaxed and gentle grace in all her movement.

The piece wandered away from parachuting after a while. It started examining the other effects of gravity, tumbling down stairs, leaning and pulling against each other, and the simple descent from standing to a prone position. Long sections of choreography took place on the staircase that went up to the ceiling. Dancers climbed up and down the staircase, doing combinations between steps and changing levels. Dancers tumbled down the staircases, alone or rolling over one another. It looked very painful, but it was fascinating to watch a completely unnatural thumping rhythm take over a dancer's body.

One part I loved was a combination of three dancers on tilted

chairs. They did not fall or tumble, they just stepped up and down over the chairs doing simple movements in synchronization with the music. It was clean and petite in comparison to the rest of the piece, providing an especially delightful contrast.

Throughout the piece, films prepared by the National Film Board played an important role. A film introduced the piece and the theme of falling. Films played showing people, falling over stairs and, keeping with the theme of flight, there was an animation of a bird-person. The films were well integrated into the piece and served to introduce and expanding various themes.

parachuters in a vertical wind tunnel. They leaped onto a column of air, which suspended them as they rolled and tumbled. This violent, buffeting escape from gravity closely matched the dynamics of the short flight which the dancers were limited to. The film was closely tied at one point to the dance. The dancers jumped off a platform, were tossed over the head of one person and into the arms of another to be swung to the floor. This was the clearest correlation between the image on film to the actual physical representation.

Though Timber was not as thematically unified a theatre piece as it initially promised to be, it was extremely interesting and exciting to watch.



Women document social aesthetic

by Marian MacNair

Plessigraphe is a woman's visual production group which highlights the work of women in photography and related visual arts.

Its latest exposition, *L'EFFETVISUAL / TITLESEARCH*, is at Gallerie OVO, on the 3rd floor of the Blumenthal Building, 307 rue St Catherine across from Le Spectrum (its hard to find).

Marik Boudreau, a member of Plessigraphe, described the genesis of the exhibition:

"The exposition was funded by the Secretary of States' women's promotion programme... we put advertisements in magazines and the selection was based on quality. We got responses from Montréal, Toronto and the West Coast."

The exposition presents a combination of social documentary and experimental photography.

A number of artists documented

the lives of women in underdeveloped nations and rural areas. Elaine Briere and Rita Bhatia graphically portray both the plight and the beauty of women in traditional areas of Asia and Africa, respectively.

Other works highlighted the lives and involvements of the photographers. Among the most notable, Claire Beaugrand - Champagne presents images of women in Canadian military training, while

Carole Conde uses a montage series to document the lives of the female members of Local 22 of the United Autoworkers of America.

Although there is a need to represent and validate the concerns of the women's community, in much of the photography, the didactic elements supercede the artistic, making the point seem overdone.



The work would be improved with some variety of composition rather than serial, photo-album representations.

Among the more experimental photography, the work of Suzanne and Claire Paquet stands out. They use a projection of an evocative text and a neon light on their images to provide some variation to the two-dimensionality of the other photographic works. Suzanne Girard's use of enlarged contact prints gives her work a fast-paced film-clip look. Cheryl Sourkes and Marik Boudreau present a series of intriguing, if cryptic computer and graphic images.

Ruth Ann Tucker and Anna Marie Smith provide a controversial element to the show with their *Flying Femmes* series. In a collection of explicit images of lesbian sex, they seek to explore the boundaries of sensuality and challenge the traditional perceptions of women's sexuality.

Although few of the images are memorable individually, the collection merits viewing, as a body of work exposing and documenting the explorations and concerns in both the lives and art of women.

Asexuals release hard energy

by Joe Public

Forget Corey Hart trendyism, forget psychedelia revival bullshit, this is the real thing. *The Asexuals*, Montréal's hardest working band, have just released an album, *Contemporary World* on the Psyche Industry label.

The *Asexuals* combine hardcore and rock 'n roll to produce an invigorating and catchy sound. *Contemporary World* is one of the few albums I've ever wanted to hear again immediately after first play.

Most impressive is Paul Remington, the drummer, whose furious poundings remain poking around your head hours after the music stops. And Sean Friesen, the principle songwriter, does an impressive job with the lead guitar.

Although the band claims no direct anarchist affiliations, *The Asexuals*, in their song *Stop the City* lend verbal support to the anarcho-punk march that takes place in London every August. Vocalist John Kafner gleefully yells, "Break all the windows, smash all the doors, Stop the City!"

The gem of the album is an incredible cover of Bob Dylan's *The times, they are a changin'*. *The Asexuals* quite effectively pump a bit of life into this time-worn anthem.

Many people slag off *The Asexuals* because they come from Beaconsfield (deep suburbia). They figure rich kids have no business playing punk rock. But as far as I'm concerned, when the kids who have the 'perfect' future of Oldsmobiles and swimming pools start rebelling, it proves there's something amiss



in our consumer society.

The *Asexuals* are still exploring different areas of rebellious political thought. Some of their songs are wishy-washy, but most are right on track.

For the last three months, *The Asexuals* have been busy with their second tour of North America. They will be back to do a daytime gig April 12 for *The Lost City* project, and they will do an evening show on the 17th.

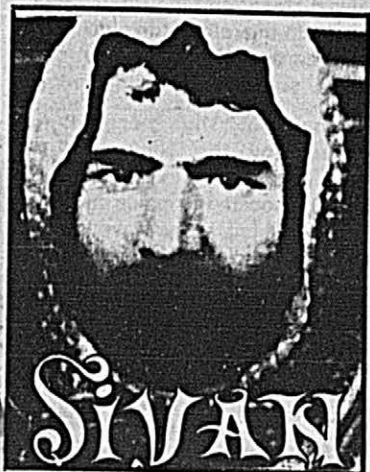
Both shows are at *Les Foulounes Electriques*. If you like fast, energetic music, you owe it to yourself to hear these guys.

Music as a dangerous weapon

by Nigel Crawhall

When is a cassette a dangerous weapon?

When it is Kurdish and you're in a country where this language is banned. The music of Siwan, one of Kurdistan's most famous folk-singers is an especially hot item in Turkey and Iran.



On Sunday, March 30, 1,000 people packed the Concordia auditorium of the Hall Building to hear the famed folksinger Siwan Erwer. The audience consisted mostly of avid Iranian fans, but many Kurds living in exile were present, as were supportive Turks and North Americans.

The event was a belated celebration of the Kurdish and Persian new year, *Norooz*, which has been celebrated for more than 2,500 years. It was also much more: it was the first major gathering of Kurds in Montréal and led to the founding of a Kurdish Cultural Centre.

There could be no better excuse for such an event than the presence of Siwan. Siwan is more than a folksinger: he is a folk hero. Born in

1955 in the eastern Turkish city of Urfa, called Ruha by Kurds, Siwan and his wife were forced to flee Turkey in 1976. All Kurdish culture is banned in Turkey and infractions lead to arrests, detainments, and — increasingly — torture.

Operating out of West Germany, Siwan gained a large following in Europe, first among his fellow exiles, and then among others who discovered his haunting laments and ballads.

Much of his repertoire is inspired by the personal tragedies of his people and their struggle for cultural survival. Some of his lyrics draw on the large body of Kurdish poetry of the past centuries. His opening song at the Concordia concert was about the Euphrates river which flows majestically through

Kurdistan. Even this river inspires lyrics about freedom.

Sunday's audience had not come just for Siwan's beautiful laments. During his first 45 minute set, members of the audience called out to Siwan to play his more political work. He smiled and said: "Later I play hard music, now, just soft."

As promised, the second half of the concert was delivered with the force of a political message sung by an unwilling exile, Siwan introduced his next song by saying "We (Kurds) cannot accept slavery, that is why I sing: Long Live Kurdistan!"

With his three-stringed tambur he played a fast-strumming, rapidly rising and falling song that swept up his audience. Soon a group of Kur-

dish men and women wearing traditional dress broke into a spontaneous dance and were joined by others from the audience. The Iranians whistled as the lead dancer spun a scarf above his head and the dance line lurched on.

Kurds had flown in from as far as Halifax for this moment. We were witness to a very profound emotional experience for these political exiles.

The finale was tremendous. Siwan, who had been seated for most of the performance, stood and placed his tambur on his knee. He began to sing and the audience sprang to its feet and joined in. Was it a national anthem? No, it was *The International* sung in Kurdish and Persian. A stirring end to a powerful concert.

Merrick Trout Pact experience

by J. Peter Nixon

Psychedelia returned to Station 10 last Thursday as the *Merrick Trout Pact* played an energetic two hour performance to a rather mellow crowd.

Since their first gig last June (they opened for *Deja Voodoo*) the Pact have been on the vanguard of the Montréal psychedelic scene and are definitely in command of both their instruments and their genre.

Derek Norman, on guitar and vocals, makes no effort to hide his Hendrix influences, his feet playing the distortion pedals like some mad pianist and his obligatory headband dangling over his rapidly moving fingers. The bassist, David K., looking like a beatnik

angle in a black turtleneck and round opaque glasses, produces hypnotic bass lines in the spirit of Ray Manzarek of the *Doors*. Stu Dearlove on drums didn't appear to be too into the 'look' that evening, but it didn't seem to affect his playing in the slightest.

The band played an equal mix of covers and original material, refraining from lyrics in most cases and concentrating on giving the crowd a musical experience. In this they definitely succeeded.

According to David K, there were a few things missing from the visual side of the show.

"At Station 10 the won't let us use our fog machine or some of the other things we have, but at Foulounes (Electriques) they'll let us do anything."

David also said both he and Derek played keyboards, an instrument that was conspicuously absent from the evening's music. Given the small size of the Station 10 stage, this is quite understandable.

The band played two sets, each about an hour long, and closed with a fast and furious version of Jimi Hendrix's *Purple Haze* complete with strobe lighting.

The future looks strong for the *Merrick Trout Pact*. They have a song coming out on the upcoming *It Came From Canada II* album and a demo tape is currently hitting the alternative radio stations around the city. Their next gig is scheduled for April 11th and 12th when they will open for the *Vipers* at Foulounes Electriques. Bring your own hallucinogenics.



La Procuration, le cinéma au théâtre

Nathalie Parent

La Procuration sera présentée en première mondiale à Montréal. Cette pièce de théâtre a pour thème le cinéma, un genre de cinéma parachuté au théâtre.

Le Groupe Genre fut fondé il y a environ un an par Anne Vassal et Marc Lambert. Ce groupe de production qui œuvre présentement dans le domaine du théâtre laisse la porte ouverte à d'importants projets d'avenir. Ainsi, c'est peut-être d'un avant-goût de cinéma qu'est née l'idée de La Procuration.

La Procuration est une pièce con-

temporaine (avec dix-huit comédiens) de Ykra Ytakdallé (nom fictif?) auteur français d'origine russe, à qui l'on doit déjà *Le détournement* et *Cartes sans Cartographe*.

Dans cette production, un laborieux travail de mise en scène est exigé. La Procuration joue à trois niveaux de fiction. En un premier temps, le spectateur est témoin du tournage d'un film. Se succèdent ici deux types d'écriture, l'un cinématographique et l'autre théâtral. On assiste tantôt à des répétitions, tantôt à la vie hors du plateau de tournage. A ces deux niveaux vient se joindre un

troisième, par l'intervention d'un metteur en scène. Dès cet instant, l'illusion théâtrale bascule et joue contre sa propre forme. Par un jeu sur les registres des mots, les différents niveaux de fiction s'organisent, s'emboîtent.

Tout dans cette pièce tourne autour de la forme. Une intrigue peu complexe formée de successions d'histoires permet au spectateur de se consacrer aux multiples jeux des réalités: à lui de faire le «montage».

Cette recherche sur la forme s'exerce sur l'écriture même et sur l'approche temporelle. Le temps est ici non chronologique. Se déroule devant le spectateur une succession

de tableaux, où les scènes théâtrales deviennent des séquences cinématographiques. La rapidité du mouvement (scènes de trois à quatre minutes) et la division de l'action en quatre lieux suggèrent un rythme propre aux plans de cinéma. Par ce procédé, la structure cinématographique sous-tend la pièce comme la pièce sous-tend l'idée cinématographique.

Porter le cinéma au théâtre est tout à fait nouveau et n'est pas chose facile. Ainsi, par un tour de force de la mise en scène La Procuration présentera des procédés rarement utilisés au théâtre et tou-

jours connus comme l'apanage du cinéma.

La Procuration est à la fois un livre ouvert sur l'envers du décor (cinématographique ou théâtral) et un jeu de fiction.

Pour tous ceux qui s'intéressent au cinéma, et pour ceux qui cherchent l'éclatement de la forme, une pièce à voir...

La Procuration, au Nouveau Théâtre d'Outremont 5210 ave. Durocher coin Fairmount (495-2581), du 21 mai au 1er juin (20h00 sur semaine et 15h00 le dimanche), billets disponibles aux comptoirs Ticketron dès le 1er mai, ou au théâtre. Etudiants \$10.00.

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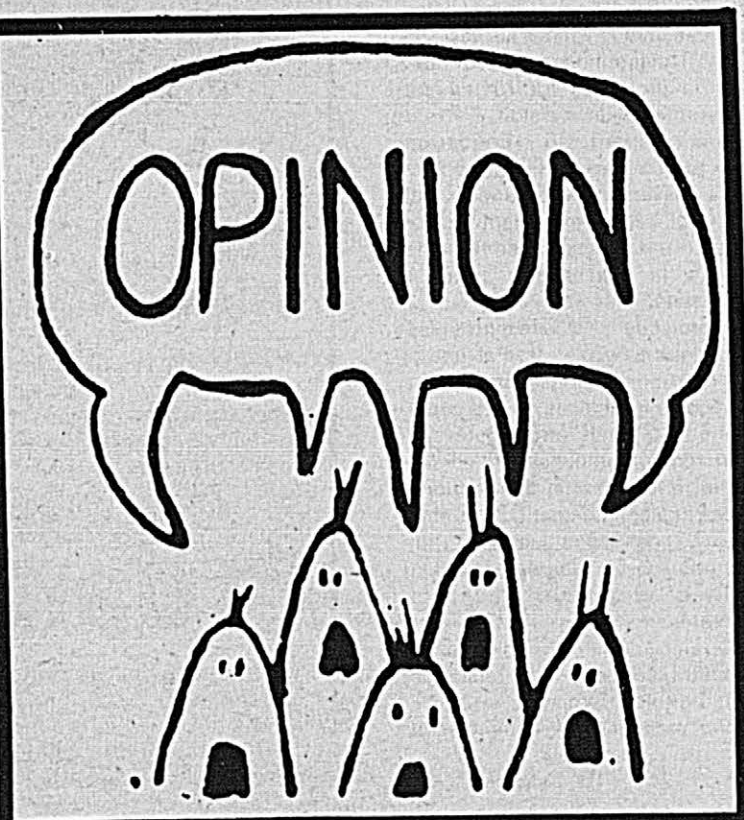
Les revues culturelles et

Chantal Roy

Au cours de la semaine des revues culturelles, qui avait lieu à Québec du 24 au 28 février passé, se tint un débat portant sur «Les revues culturelles, une nécessité politique?». Sujet ambigu, certes; les animateurs eux-mêmes semblaient se demander où mènerait le débat. Pourtant, celui-ci prit rapidement son envol et se fixa sur le problème de la place revenant à la culture - et particulièrement aux revues culturelles - dans le discours politique actuel caractérisé par le pragmatisme économique.

Durant les décennies de la révolution tranquille, la recherche d'une identité culturelle insuffla un dynamisme remarquable à la créativité québécoise. L'intérêt croissant du public - et du gouvernement - pour la question nationale favorisa, entre autres, la création d'un réseau de revues culturelles de qualité. Ces revues sont-elles destinées à s'éteindre avec la mort du discours idéologique? Tout le monde sait que les revues culturelles sont vouées à n'intéresser qu'un public restreint. Ce problème de subsistance inhérent à leur nature s'aggrave dans le contexte actuel de pénurie idéologique. Aujourd'hui, dit M. Thibault de la revue Possibles, «on s'excuse de faire de la culture».

Ce problème de survie est si général que le débat prévu au programme se transforma en une ten-



le discours économique

tative solidaire d'échafauder des solutions. Toutes les stratégies pour tenter d'élargir le public-cible furent abordées, allant de la proposition d'adapter le discours culturel à la réalité économique, jusqu'à la proposition d'un plan de

marketing détaillé.

La campagne est lancée. Il reste maintenant à savoir si les restrictions annoncées pour le prochain budget toucheront le domaine culturel...

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The McLennan and Undergraduate Libraries will be open for additional hours daily (except Fridays) from Saturday, April 12, 1986 to Thursday, May 1, 1986 as follows:

Sunday	10:00 a.m. to 12:45 a.m.
Monday to Thursday	08:30 a.m. to 12:45 a.m.
Friday	08:30 a.m. to 22:00 p.m.
Saturday	08:30 a.m. to 12:45 a.m.

This is an extension of Library hours for study purposes only. Library services, such as Circulation or Reference, will not be available.

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Le fait francophone en Ontario

Nathalie Dolron

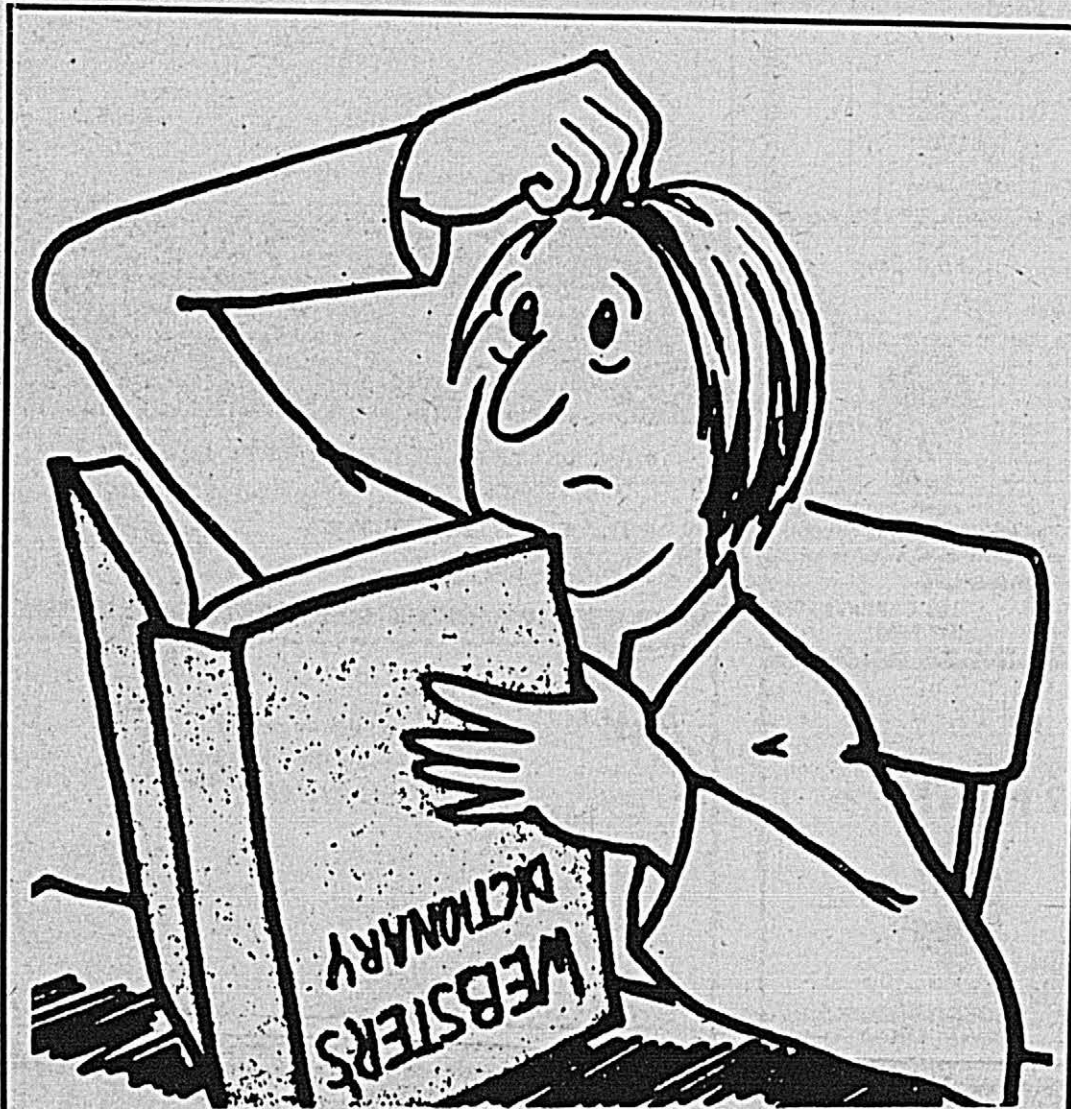
Imaginez-vous une situation où vous êtes acceptés à trois universités ontariennes et à McGill, mais où l'Université de Montréal ne veut rien savoir de vous. L'Université de Montréal exige de ses étudiants provenant de l'Ontario non seulement une treizième année comme tous les autres universités au Canada, mais aussi une année supplémentaire de cégep ou d'université.

Le fait essentiel n'est pas que l'Université de Montréal d'accepter les étudiants ontariens, mais le fait que faute de pouvoir étudier à une institution ontarienne totalement française, il faut faire une demande ailleurs.

Cependant, il semble que le soleil va finalement rayonner sur les étudiants francophones en Ontario avec le projet de loi 75 qui est présentement en révision. En tant qu'amendement au «Education Act» c'est un pas vers l'ultime objectif du gouvernement ontarien, celui d'assurer à chaque étudiant franco-ontarien une éducation en français depuis la maternelle jusqu'à l'université.

Le projet de loi 75 vise surtout les Commissions scolaires. Par exemple, les Commissions comprenant des écoles françaises ou des cours offerts en français seront dotées, à court terme, des conseils d'éducation et, à long terme, des sections gérées indépendamment. Dans chaque cas, des commissaires francophones élus disposeront d'un droit de vote aux réunions générales.

Certains députés anglophones redoutent, peut-être sans raison, le double effet du projet 75 et 30, ce dernier proposant de compléter le



J'en ai marre d'étudier en anglais!

McGill, la francophonisation inévitable

Pierre Pacarar

McGill, quel beau monument universitaire. Un petit îlot de verdure en plein centre-ville. Cosmopolitaine et prestigieuse. Mais pourtant, malgré toutes ses grandes réussites, McGill semble lentement s'enliser dans une crise qui pourrait lui être fatale.

Irréalisme

Au tournant des années 70, tout ce qui se trouvait à l'ouest de la rue Bleury était strictement anglophone. A la tête de la symbolique de cette domination: l'université McGill et le grand magasin Eaton's. L'arrivée du *Pack Quickly*, la loi 101 et la subséquente lutte référendaire furent des événements intolérables pour plusieurs anglophones. Ces bouleversements provoquèrent, au Québec, un exode anglo-québécois. Aujourd'hui encore, cette réalité se reflète dans la lente disparition des écoles secondaires anglophones.

Malgré les grandes améliorations dans la qualité des services offerts aux francophones, McGill n'a pas su s'attaquer au vrai problème du manque prochain d'étudiants anglophones provenant du Québec. En effet, l'université se refuse à augmenter de façon substantielle son quota d'étudiants francophones. Ainsi, si l'université continue dans cette voie, elle devra se contraindre à admettre des étudiants anglophones québécois aux mérites académiques des moins certains.

A ce problème vient s'ajouter celui de l'élite de demain. En effet, celle-ci sera fort probablement francophone et instruite ailleurs qu'à McGill. Ainsi, McGill n'ayant plus la faveur de la classe dirigeante, il lui sera difficile de solliciter des fonds de recherche et de développement. De plus, McGill sera contrainte de se battre contre l'université Concordia qui depuis longtemps a fait la preuve de son dynamisme.

Le temps est venu

La population actuelle est

favorable à la présence de l'université McGill. Mais il ne faut aucun doute que le chemin emprunté par l'université ne lui permettra pas de s'adapter à cette société post-colonialiste qu'est le Québec. Le climat est pourtant propice à l'action. Il ne manque que la volonté des recteurs de réajuster le tir de l'université. Si McGill veut être ici demain, elle devra conserver son titre de formatrice de l'élite québécoise.



Marché noir de bébés anglophones

CASHBA

Cashba, un second regard

Pascale Alpha

La musique aujourd'hui est cataloguée, disent Patrick Dumont et Nicolas Fauteux, producteurs, auteurs-compositeurs et chanteurs du groupe «New Music» Montréalais: Cashba. Ce qu'ils veulent faire c'est «remettre sur le marché un mouvement social, comme dans les temps où tout le monde aimait le *genesis* ou *Harmonium*».

Puisque la musique est un langage universel et qu'elle englobe toutes les classes, Cashba veut «travailler les beats, mélanger les vieux avec les nouveaux, les vieilles paroles avec les neuves. «On a mis du Shakespeare dans notre dernière chanson» disent-ils fièrement.

«Cashba ce n'est pas seulement trois rockers, avec lui qui joue de la basse et moi du drum, dit Nicolas, on a un grand concept très similaire au *Allan Parsons Project*. Nous sommes producteurs avant tout, et ensuite chanteurs ou musiciens qui travaillent pour Cashba. On va chercher les meilleurs musiciens auxquels on a accès: le claviériste de Luba fait la programmation de notre prochain album, et nous aurons peut-être l'ingénieur du son de *Simple Minds*. On veut devenir

une bonne équipe, on ne veut pas quelque chose de commercial mais surtout une recherche musicale intense.»

En effet, Cashba a transformé le studio d'enregistrement en laboratoire expérimental et grâce à la panoplie d'instruments utilisés (cythare, synthétiseur digital, batterie électronique, guitares classique et électronique, piano, section cuivre, vibraphone, hautbois et même chorale classique), Cashba a obtenu un éventail incroyable de sons, toujours en harmonie.

Ainsi ils pensent que même s'ils changent de musiciens d'une chanson à l'autre, le son les distinguera. Grâce à un ordinateur, Nicolas et Patrick reproduisent tous les sons jusqu'aux bruits du vent, les tintements de bracelets, une note de contrebasse... L'ordinateur décompose chaque son et le reproduit sur chaque note, «je peux même, comme dit Patrick, mêler ma voix au bruit d'une bouteille d'Orangina que j'ouvre.»

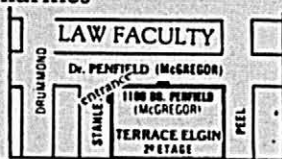
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Tuesday, April 8:

BIRDBATH by Leonard Melli
THE INSANITY OF MARY GIRARD by Lanie Robertson

Wednesday, April 9:

SKIRMISHES by Catherine Hayes
DANNY & THE DEEP BLUE SEA by John Patrick Shanley

Thursday, April 10:

TALK TO ME LIKE THE RAIN AND LET ME LISTEN by Tennessee Williams

Friday, April 11:

LITTLE BLOOD BROTHER by Vittorio Rossi
IRENE AND LILLIAN FOREVER by Bonnie Farmer
THE WALL by Ann Lambert
DUTCHMAN by Leroy Jones

Saturday, April 12:

COMPANY'S COMING by Jean Pelletier
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...silence in Sri Lanka

continued from page 7

get listened to more by men as Kaler suggests, but they also threaten men, who are used to having the ball in their court.

The question of how women should attempt to close what Pfeiffer calls the "conversation gap" between the sexes becomes central to any discussion of differences between male and female language use. It is also a difficult question: Should women mimic male conversation patterns and body language, or should they concentrate on fighting the worst abuses of male speech patterns? Or, should they attempt to do both?

These questions and questions like them will continue to occupy the attention of many feminists until such time as total equality between the sexes is reached. Yet, fighting sexist stereotypes with regard to language use is part of the struggle against a sexist society.

What follows from this conclusion is that women must challenge men's tendency to dominate conversation and physical space, while mimicking men in the short term only to force them to listen.

However, men have ways of dealing with women that challenge, and thus threaten, them. A woman may be told by a man that because she interrupts him, he has every right to continue to interrupt all women all the time. Thus, it could be said that it is a bit of a contradiction for women to utilize male language-use tactics in order to challenge male speech patterns.

Whatever path women choose to take on the road to eliminating sexist speech patterns on the part of men, men must be more receptive to criticisms of their dominance through language use and recognize that women are the authority on sexist oppression. After all, women are the victims of sexism and therefore are more able to recognize its manifestations. Men must learn to listen to women and listen to themselves, looking for examples of sexism in their behavior.

It is not women's responsibility to change men; it is men's responsibility to change themselves.

events

MONDAY

April 7

Department of Anthropology Seminar Series. Professor Talal Asad of Hull University will be speaking on *Aspects of Power and Religion in Medieval Christianity*. Lea 738 at 16h00-18h00. McGill Debating Union Scottish Style Debates. Last meeting of the year, not to be missed. Union 310, 18h00.

McGill Chamber Orchestra presents *Gheorghe Zamfir with the McGill Chamber Orchestra* at Maisonneuve Theatre, 20h30. Lakeshore Unitarian Congregation: *AIDS AND YOU*, a public information meeting. John Rennie High School auditorium, 20h00. Info: 695-3031, 937-7596, or 694-2055.

THURSDAY

April 10

Student Handbook organizational meeting in Union 107/108 at 16h00.

FRIDAY

April 11

McGill Choral Society Free concert at St. George's Anglican Church, 1101 Stanley St. at 20h00. Info: 288-0732.

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Power politics and the abuse of biology

by Jason Creaghan

In 1969, an article in the Harvard Educational Review argued that Black children were genetically less able to solve cognitive problems than white children.

The study was based on I.Q. tests that were soon shown to be culturally biased towards white middle class children. Despite being thoroughly discredited, the studies continued to be used by various groups, including the Nixon administration to justify cuts in welfare and education spending.

More recently, well known biologists have tried to rationalize the different social roles of women and men by trying to correlate these roles with hormone levels, brain structure or other physical or biochemical differences. While genetically determined inferiority by race is no longer a popular idea (at least publicly) most people seem to believe, for example, that science has proven that men are better at math and women at languages.

And how often have you heard that alcoholism or suicide 'runs' in the family?

What these ideas have in common is this: they indicate a belief or are an attempt to show that human behaviour is predetermined by our biology and especially by our genes.

Richard Lewontin, professor of biology, zoology and population studies at Harvard University and co-author of "Not in Our Genes" spoke recently in Montréal on the topic of biological determinism. According to Lewontin, the appeal of these ideas is not based on scientific data, but on their usefulness in justifying social inequality.

Our society is facing a crisis. Our institutions are based on the ideal that everyone has an equal opportunity, yet we are confronted with obvious and striking discrepancies in quality of

life between social classes and inequality based on sex and race.

One conclusion arising from this is that there are structural elements, such as inheritance of wealth and privilege, that tend to perpetuate the inequalities. So, the elimination of these elements would result in a more equal and therefore just society.

Another line of thought holds that our society is structured as equally as possible and the differences that do exist are biological. As Lewontin points out, this leads to the conclusion that inequality is 'natural' and that it can't be changed. In fact you shouldn't even try.

According to Lewontin, the latter view is increasingly used by governments and universities influenced by the New Right to oppose affirmative action programmes or to steer women and minorities into specific jobs.

In fact, determinism with modern science seemingly on its side can and has been used to oppose just about any type of social change on the grounds that it goes against nature.



Science is constantly uncovering new differences between groups in our society. Current research is looking for a biochemical or genetic basis for 'deviant' behaviour such as alcoholism, crime or the wide variety of sexuality that exists in our society. It is the inherent reductionism in 'modern science' that makes this type of research seem logical.

Obviously there is wide variety in the physical, biochemical and genetic makeup of a population. Just as obvious are the differences in ability and behaviour. Determinists claim to be able to correlate these differences to genes in the same way sociologists and anthropologists correlate them with social or cultural factors.

Lewontin says, despite years of research, there is no reliable evidence on the degree of heritability of factors such as intelligence (a highly subjective term anyway), social position, or behavior.

literature is full of biological determinist thought. For example, the theory of brain lateralism argues that creative and analytical abilities are due to differences in brain structure, specifically between men and women. There is also a broader attempt by human sociobiology to define a 'human nature,' with inherent characteristics such as aggression, territoriality, and selfishness.

These theories have gained wide public attention, but according to Lewontin, they are based largely on speculation, flawed theory and method and, in some cases, deliberate fraud.

Examples of this are the infamous Jensen I.Q. studies and the influential work of Sir Cyril Burt. Based on 'studies' with twins Burt showed that intelligence was largely genetic, but used totally fabricated data.

Questionable claims of sociobiologists range from those of Lewontin's Harvard colleague, E.O. Wilson, who says that 'all societies of the future, no matter how egalitarian, would always give a disproportionate share

of power to men because of unchangeable genetic differences between men and women,' to a 1978 article in Business Week called 'A Genetic Defense of the Free Market.'

It is often argued that Lewontin and other critics of determinism are politically biased or that they just don't like the conclusions of determinism.

Admittedly, these conclusions do seem a bit socially pessimistic, especially if you're not an upper class white straight male. The fact remains that the complex relationship between genetics and environment is still not understood.

Richard Lewontin provides an eloquent and thorough argument of why much of determinist theory is scientifically unjustified. His advice is sound — an understanding of biological determinism and its great appeal should be sought, not in scientific knowledge, but in the social and political myths that constitute the ideology

The fractal frenzy

by Don Mathewson

In the beginning, everything was cut and dried. Space was three-dimensional, planes two-dimensional, and lines one-dimensional. Then Einstein came along and introduced four-dimensional space-time. While some people didn't buy it, it was still a good old-fashioned whole number.

Nowadays, grand unification theoreticians are working in 11 (or is it 13?) dimensions. Such dimensions are absolutely impossible to visualize, but are still integral.

Now, as the cynics are no doubt thinking, this is just far too aesthetic. Furthermore, it is only a matter of time until someone comes up with an oddity of dimension 3/2 and screws up the whole works. Well... it has already been done. The man is a French mathematician named Benoit Mandelbrot, and the field he created is the study of fractals.

Back in the early 1970's, Mandelbrot first began to study a certain class of geometric objects with very special symmetry. These objects, comprised of shapes which repeat themselves at many different levels, are such that if we take a small piece of the object and look at it closely enough, it resembles the entire object. Such an object is easily constructed on paper (see fig 1). There are also many examples of this form in Nature. Snowflakes, trees, and coastlines are but a few.

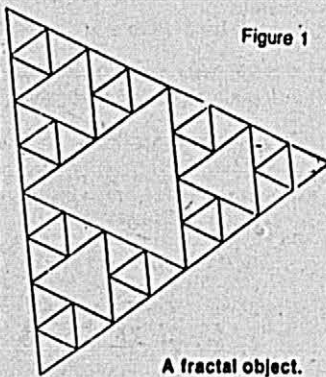
It was in fact the study of a coastline in his now-famous paper *How long is the coast of Britain?* that first caused the scientific community to take note of Mandelbrot. In this paper, he states that the length of the coast depends on how closely you look at it — it certainly appears shorter when viewed by an astronaut from space than it does for a spider walking along the waterline. Thus Mandelbrot postulated that it is not really possible to define the length of the coast.

This thought experiment, and other work with these self-similar geometric forms led Mandelbrot to the conclusion that they do not conform with our usual Euclidean notions of geometry. The coastline cannot be a true line, otherwise it will have a definable length. These geometric forms must lie in between dimensions. Mandelbrot, a master of nonmenclature, dubbed them fractals, from the Latin *fractus*, meaning irregular.

An illustrative example of this is a construct known as Peano's curve, which is depicted below (see fig 2). It is built as follows: a large square is divided into nine smaller squares (A), and a path is then drawn through

(B). This process is then iterated; each of the squares from the previous stage is cut into nine and the path is altered so that it passes through all of the smaller squares (C).

If repeated indefinitely, this process yields a 'curve' which, from a visual and rigorous mathematical point of view, "fills up" the large square. This is truly remarkable when one thinks about it — a line, an intrinsically one-dimensional entity, filling up a section of the two-dimensional plane!



A fractal object.

In order to categorize fractals, Mandelbrot developed a formula to assign to a fractal a dimension. It is on the basis of this formula that much of the analysis of fractals proceeds.

The interest that fractals have generated, and the diversity of systems to which they have been applied is virtually astounding. They are not so far removed from the average person's experience as one might think. They show up in graphic art and are used to create special effects in movies. In fact, one of the strongest computer graphics groups in the world, working at Lucasfilms, uses fractals to generate highly realistic film images.

Fractals have also been applied to systems which are characterized by a large degree of randomness, such as noise in electrical signals, demographics, earthquakes and galactic clustering. In these cases, the regular fractals described above are useless. We must instead randomize the generation procedure by, for example, allowing the number of subdivisions of the large square in the Peano curve to vary according to certain constraints.

If we could 'program' enough of the system's randomness into the generation procedure, we would expect the evolution of the fractal and the system to be identical. It might then be possible to garner information about the system from the analysis of the fractal, and perhaps from fractals of the same dimension.

The great strength of fractals is that they can so readily simulate randomness.

Here at McGill, Professor Shaun Lovejoy of the Physics department has been applying fractals to some of his work in the study of non-

linear dynamical systems, such as cloud formation and turbulent fluids.

Although Lovejoy has in fact worked with Mandelbrot, and is organizing a conference entitled *Scaling fractals and non-linear variability in geophysics* to be held at McGill this August, he is somewhat reluctant to jump on the fractal bandwagon.

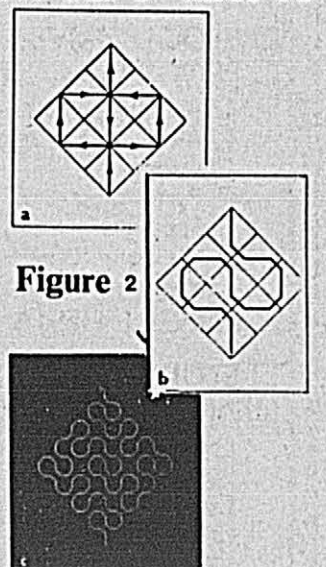
While he acknowledges the usefulness of fractals in simulating turbulent systems, he feels that the current trend, which seems to emphasize computer graphics over physics, is somewhat mis-directed. Mandelbrot himself is the chief proponent of the graphics approach. "To see is to believe," is his credo.

Lovejoy is not alone in his misgivings. Leo Kadonoff, a well known condensed matter theoretician, echoed some of Lovejoy's sentiments in a recent article in *Physics Today* entitled "Fractals: where's the physics?" Kadonoff states that without a more substantial "theoretical underpinning" to motivate the production of the geometric forms, "much of the work on fractals seems somewhat superficial, and even slightly pointless."

Both men evidently feel that more physics needs to be included at the beginning of the process before we can expect to get useful results at the end.

This is not to say that all of Mandelbrot's work will ultimately yield only spectacular artwork. For there are physical systems where fractals are being successfully applied, for example, in the application of scale invariance to certain turbulent systems.

Mandelbrot eloquently explains his philosophy towards fractals, rejecting the cries of 'where's the



beef?" "Imagine that 100 years ago singing was outlawed and a great science of analyzing scores arose. Now think that 100 years later, someone looked at these scores and found that they were much more beautiful and accessible when sung. Beautiful opera scores were appreciated only

.....continued on page 27

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Human hands disrupt nature's balance



by Cameron D. Eckert

The human species has many talents and certainly one of our most infamous is the ability to disrupt or destroy a balanced ecosystem. At times we act with the full knowledge of the consequences when the benefits seem too attractive to pass up. Such activities as dam building and river diversions are sure to disturb an ecosystem but the potential for capital gain overcomes any environmental or social considerations.

In some instances, however, human action proceeds carelessly without any thought of the consequences or hope for financial benefits. The human introduction of foreign species into new habitats is exactly that type of irresponsible action.

One of the most popular examples of this occurred at the turn of the century in New York City. A romantic urbanite felt that the literary world would be served if he introduced all the bird species mentioned in Shakespeare's plays into Central Park. Three of the species that he chose to introduce were the European Starling, the House Sparrow and Domestic Pigeon.

Presently, the three most super-abundant species in North America and certainly the only species one is likely to see in most downtown centres are the Pigeon, House Sparrow and Starling. The Starling also constitutes a major agricultural pest. This careless introduction has seriously altered many ecosystems with respect to bird diversity, with no hope for possible human benefits.

The introduction of foreign species into aquatic habitats has also been the subject of major concern in many parts of the world, particularly with respect to aquatic plants. Species introductions may occur on a grand scale, such as between continents, or on a smaller scale, such as dispersal between lakes in one particular river and lake system. In both cases super-abundant plant species have been found to cause drastic impacts to the human use of water resources.

There are many different problem species that

obstruct the human use of water resources although they tend to follow the same general trend. Firstly, an aquatic plant species is introduced into a body of water in which it has never existed. Shortly thereafter, the plant is seen to propagate to an extreme population density. Before anyone is able to stop the growth, the plant has become firmly established as a permanent weed.

One must consider why it is that a species which leads a restricted existence in its natural habitat is able to propagate profusely when introduced to a new one. Three main factors are thought to account for this. The new habitat must be one which is physiologically compatible with that species. If such factors as temperature, chemical concentrations, light conditions and growing season reflect those experienced in its native habitat then the plant may grow.

A new habitat, however, may offer new opportunities. Free of its natural forces of predation and competition for basic resources, a species may propagate to the point of super-abundance. This may result in the exclusion or extinction of native plant species.

The description of an aquatic plant as a weed is subject to stipulations of time, place and habitat. Corn, when grown on a farmer's field is considered a valuable crop although if corn were to colonize a shopping plaza it would be considered as a weed. The same is true for aquatic plant species. Sago Pondweed serves a valuable function in a duck marsh but is a destructive weed when it obstructs irrigation.

When an aquatic plant interferes with human activities it obtains weed status, and indeed, the impacts to human use of water resources can be severe. This has become a global problem both in the west and in developing nations where the impacts are intensified due to existing water management problems.

Only in the West has impact to recreation been noted as a major problem. In Canada, the Eurasian Water

Milfoil was introduced in the 1950's and has since spread through many Canadian river and lake systems. In the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia, over-abundant Milfoil interferes with swimming, boating and recreational fishing. This in turn has a direct impact on the tourism industry which is a major aspect of the Okanagan economy. With the economy of the Okanagan Valley threatened, the Milfoil invasion is thus perceived as a biological hazard.

Free-floating Water Hyacinth has proved to be one of the world's worst aquatic weeds. In Mexico, the Water Hyacinth completely cover lake Presa Endo and in Thailand, mats of Water Hyacinth make waterways virtually impassable to boats.

Most of the affected developing nations lack the financial resources need to keep the waterways open, thus aggravating existing problems in those countries.

In many cases, it is the construction of waterways which allow problem species to spread more rapidly. Without the obstacles of white water and riding on the bottoms of boats, the plants may spread fast and with ease.

The impact of a weed species to irrigation may exist on a small scale, with weeds clogging intakes, or on a larger scale, with weeds blocking the flow of water in entire irrigation canal systems.

In seventeen western states of the U.S.A. there are 173 thousand miles of irriga-

tion canals and 63% of this mileage is seriously infested by Sago Pondweed. This plant readily spreads from its natural marsh habitat via irrigation canals which provide excellent paths of distribution. According to Dr. B. Spikettes, in 1975, 30% of the cost of operation and maintenance of these irrigation canals, ten million dollars, was devoted to clearing Sago Pondweed.

In lesser developed nations, the spread of over-abundant aquatic weeds provides an effective vehicle for the spread of serious diseases. Dense stands of Water Hyacinth increase water stagnation and enhance quiet surface conditions needed by mosquito larvae. An increase in Water Hyacinth therefore translates

continued on page 27

Body clocks that tick day and night

by Monica Vetter

2:00 a.m. Fatigue descends like a thick blanket of fog. The brain begs your eyelids to shut, leaving it in peace, but it's now or never for that term paper. Coffee churning through your veins, you type doggedly through the night, struggling to focus your thoughts on the words before you.

After what seems like both an instant and an eternity you look up from the keyboard to the hues of the sunrise over the city. You note with surprise how alert you suddenly feel, as if the sun had lifted the numbing weariness of the night and with curious energy you rush off to campus.

At this time of year one becomes acutely aware of the way the body oscillates between alertness and fatigue or wakefulness and sleep. The patterns of activity and rest are determined by a 'biological clock,' which is only partly under voluntary control — scientists believe that our 'natural' body rhythms are encoded in the genes.

Oscillations in physiological processes tightly regulate the way our body functions. Some rhythms, like the heartbeat, repeat every minute or so. Others, like the menstrual cycle, occur monthly.

Some body functions, such as changes in body temperature, hormone levels

and sleep, are synchronized with the solar cycle of light and dark. These are known as circadian rhythms, from the Latin *circa* (about) and *diem* (a day).

In the mid 1960's, subjects volunteered to spend several months in a cave, away from the influence of the normal patterns of daylight, while their circadian rhythms were closely monitored. This ex-

periment revealed that the free-running period of the human activity-rest cycle is rarely 24 hours. In fact, it averages somewhere between 22 and 26 hours.

Although the natural clock is somewhat out of step with the true length of day, it can be synchronized to a 24 hour cycle in response to environmental and social cues.

Circadian rhythms pervade all aspects of biology. As far back as the time of Alexander the Great, in fourth century B.C., there was documentation of the daily movements of leaves and flower petals.

In 1729, de Mairan, an astronomer, conducted a critical experiment on the movements of a heliotrope plant, which opened its leaves and petals during the day and folded them at night.

When de Mairan moved this plant to a place without sunlight he found that the plant still opened its leaves during the day and folded

them for the entire night. The plant has an endogenous circadian rhythm, which functions in the absence of environmental cues, such as sunlight.

In 1751, Linnaeus devised a 'flower clock' by cultivating flowers, in the appropriate areas of a garden, which open and close their petals at specific times of the day. He could accurately tell the time

of day simply by inspecting his garden. Almost all biological processes which require strict temporal regulation, such as reproduction, hibernation and feeding, are under the influence of these powerful 'biological clocks.'

In mammals, different body rhythms seem to be driven by different oscillators, but they all fall under the ultimate control of two master pacemakers which internally synchronize things.

Although the precise nature of these pacemakers is not known, there is strong evidence that some body rhythms are run by oscillating activity in the *suprachiasmatic nuclei*. This is the name given to a group of neurons in the hypothalamus, an important brain center for the integration of such processes as water intake, reproductive hormone release and control

of calcium and potassium levels in the body.

What happens when these 'biological clocks' are knocked out of synch? Those of you who have experienced jet-lag can describe it. After crossing many time zones, the master body clocks are reset by the new patterns of night and day but the underlying body rhythms they control take a while to catch up and resynchronize.

Shift workers are repeatedly subjected to 'jet-lag' in the form of schedules that change weekly. Not only does this produce considerable personal discomfort, but it can affect the safety of individuals working in high-risk jobs. With some knowledge of circadian rhythm biology, it should be possible to devise more humane work schedules.

There is strong evidence that mental health may be partially dependent on the internal harmony of the circadian rhythm system. Disturbance of circadian rhythms is now believed to play a role in affective illness, such as manic-depression.

Conjecture stems from observations of abnormalities in the sleep-wake cycle of depressed patients, seasonal changes in severity of the illness, and the short-term therapeutic effects of inducing jet-lag. In addition, anti-depressant drugs, such as lithium salts, are known to be able to reset the body's circadian rhythms.

Clinical depression is a complex syndrome that profoundly affects mood and body function. Predisposition to depression is partly inherited, but its causes are not completely understood. It seems clear that a purely biological approach is unjustified. However, some amelioration of the symptoms of depression may be possible through sleep behaviour therapy.

Such approaches to depression are still not entirely accepted by the mainstream psychiatric community. It seems that we are only now beginning to understand the many profound ways circadian rhythms can influence the way we live.





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Committee or Association must register with the
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Registration allows McGill organizations to:

1. be able to book space in the Union;
2. be able to book space in other campus buildings at McGill rates;
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4. be kept informed about the leadership seminar in September;
5. receive a copy of the operating manual for club officers.

**Campus groups not registered by April 15th
will be considered inactive and will lose all
campus privileges until such time as they
are reinstated.**

Student leaders must complete the form below or obtain a
"Summer Registration" form from the Students' Society
General Office, Union 105, 3480 McTavish Street,
complete it and hand it in **BY APRIL 15th** to Leslie
Copeland, Operations Secretary.

Hand this form in at the Students' Society General Office or
mail to: **Leslie Copeland, Operations Secretary,**
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SUMMER REGISTRATION FORM

1. Organization _____
Campus Address _____ Building _____ Room No. _____
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(N.B. Only the Students' Society, the 14 faculty and school societies and the Students' Athletics Council have the authority to recognize other campus groups.)

3. Name of Chief Officer _____ Title _____
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4. If you will not be in Montreal area during the summer, please fill in the name and summer address of one member of your organization who will be in Montreal.
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Summer Telephone (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____

5. **AUTHORIZATION TO RELEASE INFORMATION**
The Students' Society is often asked for the address and phone number of students holding various positions at McGill. Kindly initial one or more of the following lines authorizing the Society to give the above addresses and phone numbers to those requesting them:
a) Student leaders on campus only _____
b) Any member of the public asking to get in touch the person holding your position _____

Signature _____ Today's Date _____

Cancer and vitamin C

by Elaine Medline

For more than a decade, Linus Pauling has attempted to convince the medical establishment that vitamin C is an anti-cancer tumour agent. His personal battle has shown that politics and science are like vitamin C and water. They mix.

Pauling, at 84, is a two-time Nobel Laureate, a scientist with 'awesome intuition,' a peace activist and, most recently, a 'guru' who is spreading the good word of ascorbic acid (vitamin C).

It is believed that about 100,000 cancer patients in the United States take high doses of vitamin C with or without the consent of their doctors.

The medical establishment has tried to show that vitamin C does not retard tumour growth and that Pauling is wrong.

In January of 1985, the *New England Journal of Medicine* published a paper refuting Pauling's claim that

vitamin C restrains cancer cell growth and stimulates the immune system, allowing cancer victims to survive longer.

The experiment was the second study conducted by Charles Moertel of the Mayo clinic. The study used human subjects with colorectal (large bowel) cancer — the most prevalent form of cancer in the western world.

Moertel concluded that "high dose vitamin C therapy is not effective against malignant disease." In an editorial in the same issue of the journal, Robert Wittes regrets the negative results but states "at least the trial was methodologically sound and therefore definitive."

The Mayo clinic studies were a response to Evan Cameron's research, done in Scotland in the early 1970's. Cameron suggested that ascorbic acid had a positive influence on cancer victim survival.

Pauling doubted the findings of the clinic's first study because the subjects

had had chemotherapy treatments, which would prevent vitamin C from stimulating the subjects' immune system. He found problems with the second study also.

But the *New England Journal of Medicine* refuses to publish experiments or letters by Cameron or Pauling. Moertel has gone so far as to conduct a publicity campaign on major American networks to put forth his case against Pauling and Cameron.

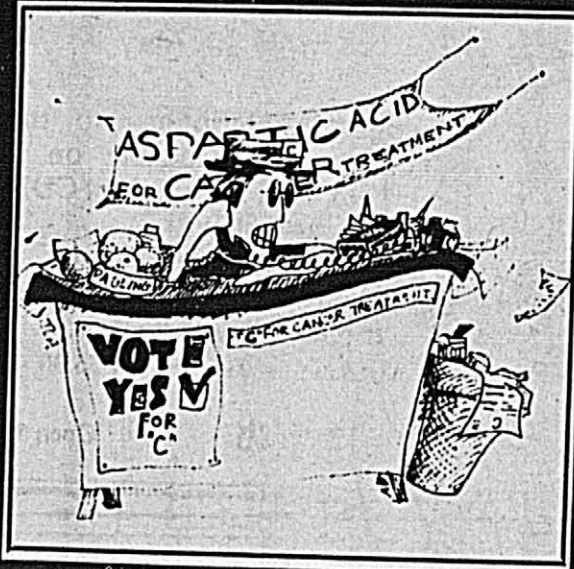
The Mayo clinic, which condemns vitamin C, has used the drug fluorouracil for chemotherapy. Fluorouracil, though it is thought to be toxic, has not been evaluated as rigorously as vitamin C, which produces no adverse side effects.

The vitamin C controversy may soon be overshadowed by another potential anti-cancer agent, vitamin D.

Martin Lipkin and Harold Newmark of New York's Sloan-Kettering Cancer Centre have shown that vitamin D, which stimulates cell calcium uptake may lower the risk of contracting colorectal cancer. This type of cancer can occur when bile and fatty acids build up in the colon, causing cell proliferation associated with the disease.

It is suspected that calcium makes it easier for the cells to secrete the acids, restoring normal cell division. As it stands, the evidence of Lipkin and Newmark needs to be further substantiated.

After Pauling's relentless support of vitamin C, Moertel's media campaign against it and news of the possible positive effects of vitamin D, it is still unclear whether or not to keep popping those coloured pills. The choice only depends on how well the scientists play the political game.



...human hands

continued from page 25

into an increase in the mosquito population.

In North America mosquitoes are viewed as a nuisance; in tropical and subtropical areas, they constitute a serious health hazard. Mosquito-borne diseases include, malaria, yellow fever, encephalitis, dengue and filariasis.

Water Hyacinth has also caused setbacks for fishing activities throughout Southeast Asia. In many areas, fisher(women) often have great difficulty in finding a few square meters of Hyacinth-free water in which to set their nets. In areas where fishing is of a subsistence nature, the Hyacinth infestation means hunger and hardships.

In many developing areas, a major objective has been the development of facilities for water storage such as dams and reservoirs. When an aquatic weed is introduced one can be certain that the success of the project will diminish. Aquatic plants with

leaves projecting above the water surface, such as the Water Hyacinth, serve as very effective pumps, transporting water into the air through transpiration. They also provide a greater surface area for evaporation. It was found that a solid cover of Water Hyacinth increased the water loss from a small pond by 370%.

When the lake behind the Kariba Dam in Zambia began to fill in 1960, the emergent water fern, *Salvinia molesta*, colonized and expanded explosively across the water surface. Within two years, the weed covered an estimated one thousand square kilometers — one fifth of the area of Lake Kariba. This has most certainly resulted in significant water losses in an

area where water is not of great abundance.

The uncontrolled release and spread of aquatic weeds clearly has significant impact on the human use of water resources. Control of weed species has been sought through mechanical, biological and chemical methods with various levels of success. The problem persists; introduced plant species presently affect recreation, navigation, irrigation, fish and game management, human health and specific water resource projects. In the West this results in the loss of jobs and capital with the associated social costs. In lesser developed nations, this may mean hunger or the loss of life.

...fractally

continued from page 23

by a few but beautiful music was appreciated by everyone. I have done that for branches of mathematics." For Mandelbrot, the picture is an end in itself.

Just what will become of fractals at this point is uncertain. Their future in the computer graphics industry is assured, but its potential role

in science is unclear.

What is clear is that if the current renewed interest in chaotic and disordered systems continues, and if someone develops Hadanoff's necessary theoretical basis to apply fractals to these systems then, as renowned physicist John Wheeler puts it, "no one will be considered scientifically literate tomorrow who is not familiar with fractals."

sports

Athletes awarded

by Earl Zukerman

Redmen hockey player Mark Reade and Martlet cross-country runner Lizanne Bussiere were named as McGill's male and female 'Athletes of the Year' at McGill's annual Athletics Awards Banquet held at the Hotel Bonaventure, Friday night.

Redmen Football player Cliff Wilson was presented with the Mac Tesky Trophy, awarded to a present (or former) athlete whose dedication and inspiration is unmatched.

Patrick Arseneault, who led the men's varsity team to the National Regional Tournament, was presented with the Uldis Auders Memorial Trophy — given to the second-year student who best combines academic excellence with athletic ability.

The Martlet Foundation Team of the Year Trophy was awarded to the women's varsity basketball team for winning the Québec championship and reaching the Canadian National Championships in Winnipeg.

Mark Reade, who re-wrote the Redmen record book breaking individual 17 records this season, was also named as his team's co-MVP (Most Valuable Player), Player of the Year (Molson Cup), and co-captain for next season.

Reade shared his MVP and team captain honours with team-mate

Mike Babcock, who will also return for a fourth season.

The MVP's for all of McGill's other intercollegiate sports were also announced:

Alpine Skiing: Rachel Daoust (W), René Barakett (M)
Badminton: Kathy Moore (W), Claude Lachance (M)
Basketball: Bonnie MacNaughton (W), Claude Briere (M)
Curling: Lorrie McLennan (W)
Cross-country: Karen Gordon (W), Robert Quinn (M)



Mark Reade

Fencing: Olga Heger (W), James McCullough (M)

Field Hockey: Sandra Dial

Football: Mike Sanham

Hockey: Mark Reade & Mike Babcock (Tie; M), Sharon Buehner (W)

Rowing: Rita Toporowski (W), Guy Savard (M)

Rugby: Glen Scott

Soccer: Marianne Lynch (W), Mike Gray (M)

Squash: Michelle Rustin (W)

Synchro-Swimming: Sara Goodbrand & Teresa Little

Swimming: Manon Venne & Geraldine Corne (Tie; W), Alec Sandy (M)

Track & Field: Rosemarie Walker (W), Jimson Lee (M)

Volleyball: Sheila Foley

hyde park

The McGill Campus Legal Aid Clinic is pleased to announce that the search is over — we have found our winning logo. The design reproduced here was considered by our panel of judges to most closely approximate the spirit of legal aid in



general, and the particular characteristics of our student-operated clinic. Hearty congratulations go to our winner — Joseph Varga, a second year Industrial Relations student. The directors would like to thank the other entrants for their fine contributions. We regret that there can be but one winner.

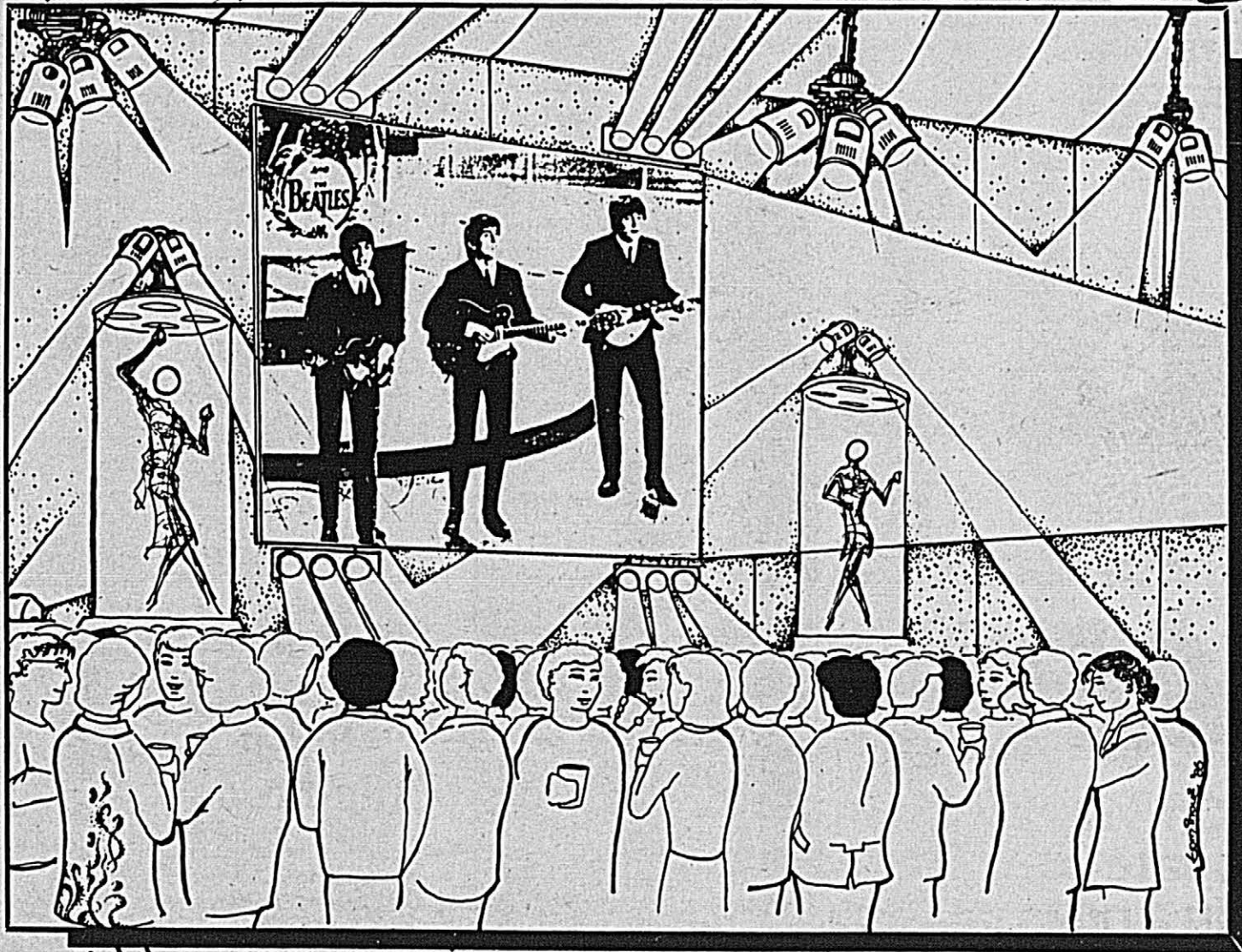
MCLAC is presently closed until May 12, at which time we will re-open, equipped with our new logo. If you would like to discuss any type of legal problem, feel free to drop by anytime between 10:00 am and 4:00 pm, or call us at 392-8918.

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Large 3 1/2 to sublet: May 1, opt. to renew, clean, quiet well-kept building, hardwood floors. 15 minutes from campus. \$390/month. 283-7070 (days), 933-3060 (evenings).

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Sublet May 1 - Sept 1, 4 1/2, \$450/month, 5 min. from McGill. Large, sunny, very clean, hardwood floors. 3647 Durocher. 286-8191.

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Sublet: Huge 10 1/2, 2 1/2 baths washer/dryer, dishwasher, fridge, oven, 5+ bedrooms. From May 1st through next year, near guy metro. Call 933-6310 after 6 pm.

Free room & board for quiet non-smoking student in exchange for light housekeeping & cooking. 10 minutes from downtown by bus or metro. Call 487-0320. References required.

Sublet with one other a large 5 1/2 at the corner Bernard and Waverly: balconies, a cat, Italian Greek culture \$150/month. Phone Roger 274-8887.

To sublet — May to Sept with option to renew. Large room in 6 1/2, has balcony, yard, close to metro. \$100/mo. 486-9890.

Sublet — 5 1/2 spacious, sunny, newly renovated, dishwasher, 2 balconies, 3 bdrm, beautiful location, 14 min from McGill, rent negotiable. May - July 31st. option to renew. 845-2368.

Large 5 1/2 to sublet May 1 - Aug 31, opt. to renew, newly renovated. Fully equipped. Near Atwater Metro, \$600 heat water incl. Furn/unfurn. 937-7959.

Sublet 1 1/2 (open bedroom), May 1 Sept 1. renewable. Fully furnished and equipped on Hutchison and Sherbrooke, five minutes from McGill \$290/mth. only. Call 845-4985.

2 very nice rooms to sublet for May-August fully furnished, 1 block from Atwater metro, 15 min. walk from downtown. Please call before 10 am or after 9 pm 932-9537.

Share spacious, furnished 5 1/2 from May 1st thru Sept. 1st option to renew. Located in ghetto, renovated building. \$275/month, heat, hot water included. No bugs. Call Anne 286-9325.

6 1/2 apartment to sublet May 1st (option to renew). Large, bright, minutes from McGill, clean building, washer/dryer in building. Phone 842-5271.

1 1/2 to sublet on Hutchison. Fully furnished, 4 min from campus. Bright, clean. May-Aug. \$250, everything included. 287-9436.

2 1/2 to sublet—Durocher near Milton, par-

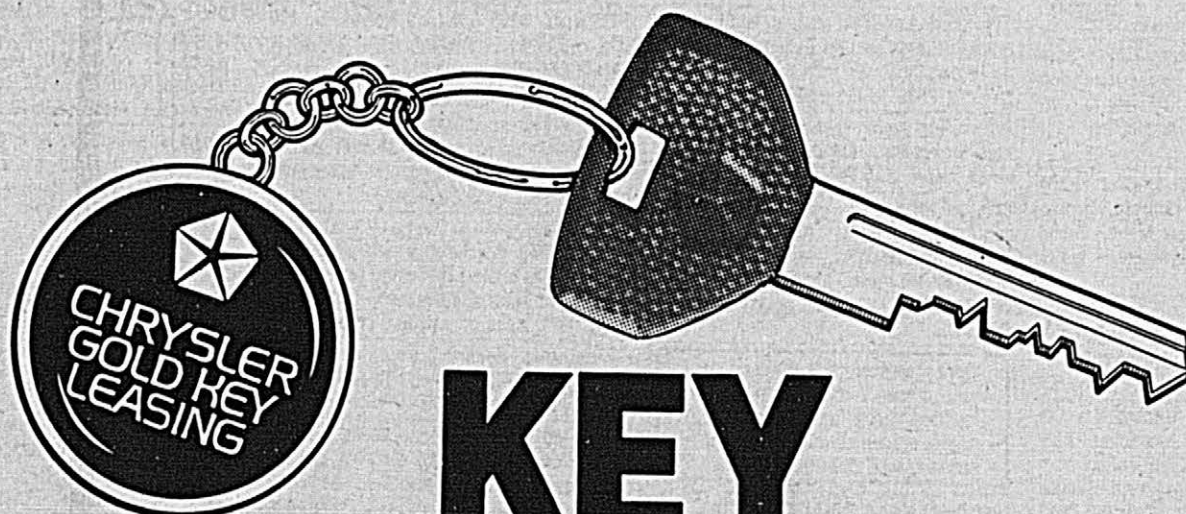
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continued from page 28

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Sublet 3 1/2 on Durocher. Advantages: 1) near everything (Steinberg's, University, Gym...), 2) Roach free (clean) (a definite plus for those who can afford food...), 3) only \$310/month 4) Available May 1st. Phone 286-0374 after 10 pm.

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Sublet 5 1/2 May 1-Aug 31, option to renew, roach free, newly renovated, rent negotiable. Durocher near Pine. Call 286-0479.

Spock lives. Non-smoking room-mate wanted to share furnished 5 1/2 on Summerhill with two guys this summer. \$175 plus utilities/month. 937-5593.

2 1/2 to sublet from May 1 to August 31. Furnished, carpets, water and elec. 3580 Lorne Ave. Pharcie 849-9964.

To Sublet: semi-furnished subterranean bat-cave (actually it's a quaint 4 1/2 with Brazil-like plumbing). On Aylmer, real close; get to school in a jiffy. From May 1st to September, option to renew. Relatively cheap for the ghetto. Très close to tout. 844-8583.

The one you are looking for. Sublet, 4 1/2 May 1st to Aug 31st option to renew. Clean, bright, excellent location. On Aylmer between Milton and Prince Arthur phone 849-8298.

To Sublet: 1 1/2, 3641 Ste. Famille June 1st-Aug 31st. Rent \$215 (negotiable). Also 1 1/2 1610 Sherbrooke W. corner of Guy. May 1-Aug 31. Rent \$190. Phone 934-4538.

Share: non-smoker wanted to share 4 1/2 apartment on Hutchison from May-August. \$220/month (negotiable). Option to renew. Call 286-0961 after 6 pm.

Right downtown (Guy Métro)! 4 1/2 apartment: sublet May-Sept. Option to renew. Walking distance to McGill, Concordia. Furnished (optional) heat, hot water included. Call 935-0862.

Roommate wanted to share 7 1/2 with 2 others (non-smokers) over the summer. May to Sept, Park Extension north of Mont-Royal. Reasonable rent. Call 274-1525.

Sublet—4 1/2, 456 Pine Ave. Sunny, spacious, semi-furnished 5 min from campus. \$460 May 1-August 31 286-0875.

Sublet 1 1/2 May 1-Sept 1 (option to renew) spacious, very clean, furnished or not. 5 min. from McGill \$225/month call 286-0589.

To sublet May-June with option to lease thru 1986-87 clean, spacious 5 1/2. \$350/month. St. Urbain/St. Joseph call 286-1547.

Interested in working on the Student Handbook this summer? Contact Adam at the Daily, or leave a message at the Studsoc desk 392-8922.

Sublet 4 1/2 on Stanley just north of Sherbrooke. Quiet, clean, & relatively inexpensive. Everything included. Call 286-1480.

Bright, very clean and spacious 2 1/2 for rent, available May 1. Great location, Sherbrooke St. West. \$270/mo. Call 937-7628 after 8 p.m.

Sublet: Groovy 5 1/2; renewable. Partially

furnished. Near Prince Arthur/St. Laurent. \$400/month. Phone 286-8160.

Huge 4 1/2 across from McGill Gym. Suitable for 3. Sublet April 26-Sept 1. Rent negotiable. Phone 286-1603.

I want to rent your McGill area apartment from April 23 until April 30 (if possible, will also rent until May 3). Ronda: 845-6580

Wanted: close to McGill, equipped 4 1/2 or 5 1/2 for less than \$600/month including heat. From Aug '86 to May '87. Phone 465-6271.

Wanted: a 2 1/2 close to McGill. Sublease or take over such that lease begins May 1. Anyone out there? Messages at 392-4553. Liz Allen.

Spacious 5 1/2, 3 bedrooms, available to sublet April 25, option to renew. 1 block to Guy subway, 10 minutes from McGill. Price? Negotiable! Call 935-8830.

Sublet: Clean, comfortable 5 1/2 near St Laurent and Prince Arthur. \$370/mo. Option to renew. 286-8139.

Rooms for rent. Reasonable price, Sherbrooke & Clark. Clean. Call 845-5913.

Sublet: very spacious, clean 7 1/2, from May 1 - Aug. 1, option to renew. Hardwood floors, newly renovated, easy walk to Concordia and McGill. Price negotiable. Call: 934-4612.

Hey... do the Summerhill shuffle. Funny 4 1/2. 2 bedrooms, big kitchen, sunny, bugless, laundry, near Guy Métro. Sublet May 1 to Aug 1. \$430 negotiable — we're desperate! 933-5965.

1 1/2 to sublet May 1 to Aug 31 furnished or not. Clean and quiet. 10 min from McGill. \$230 includes everything (even phone). 286-0376, 844-8136.

Perfect Location — rooms to sublet May 1 to Sept 1 in huge, bright apartment. Only \$175/month. On Milton, right across from campus, one block from downtown. Utilities included, laundry facilities. Call 286-7536 or 286-0881.

4 1/2 to sublet May to Sept. Furnished (optional) spacious. Very clean. Hutchison near Prince Arthur. Interested? call between 6-7 pm or after 11 pm. 845-8393.

Sublet 1 1/2 May 1 to Aug 1, pool, sauna, squash, \$355 negotiable. Call Shaun 937-9949.

Sublet, option to renew. Large 3 1/2 14th floor with view. \$430/month. Pool, sauna, terrace, 65 Sherbrooke E. 849-4689 eves.

Share — bright, modern, semi-furnished 4 1/2 to share from May 1 to July 1, option to renew, excellent downtown location 1255 St. Marc, \$275/mo. Everything included. 935-4045.

Roommate — May 1 to Sept 1; preferably female, to share 4 1/2, \$230/mo. 7 minutes from McGill, Durocher St. 286-0790.

4 1/2 to sublet May-Sept, option to renew, close to McGill (Durocher), laundry, \$450 negotiable, phone Guy or Andy 286-1710 before 8:30 am or after 11 pm.

Sublet: bargain price, spacious, 4 1/2 (3 full-sized rooms) on Hutchison. Has to be seen to be believed. May 1-Sept 1. 849-4450.

2 1/2 — May 1. 3455 Alymer. Present rent \$301. Good management, clean, laundry, carpet, locker. 844-0605 (Tues., Wed., Thur.) or see superintendent.

Sublet 1 1/2 apartment in McGill student ghetto. Fully furnished, -available May 1-Sept 1. Clean, bright and artsy. Barbeque and balcony and ideal for summer.

To sublet — bright 4 1/2, 2 baths, 10 min walk from McGill. May 1-Aug 31. Option to renew. \$450/mo. Call 933-0309.

343 — MOVERS

Moving? All local moves done quickly and carefully by student with large closed truck. Fully equipped, reasonable rates. Call Stéphane 288-8005.

350 — JOBS

Pripstein's Camp now hiring Swim Director, Drama Director, Instructors for Arts, Pottery, Windsurfing, Photography, Canoeing, Guitar. Camp experience necessary. Salary plus room and board. June 20-August 12. Call 481-1875.

Camp Maromac, a children's resident summer camp requires: counsellors, instructors for swimming, sailing, windsurfing, water-skiing, landsports, gymnastics, computers, archery-riflery, waitresses, assistant cooks, nurse's aid. Excellent salary and working conditions. Call between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. 933-4836.

Lifeguards, lifeguards, assistant manager wanted for a private club in Cole-St-Luc. (May 17-Sept 14) Call Mitchell Brownstein, manager Blossom Pool: 489-0139. Please have resumé with references available.

352 — HELP WANTED

Need help microprocessor project. Call Mike 721-8718.

Weekend Work. Telephone sales required for weekend. Earn \$100 to \$150. Call immediately Doug 845-9112.

354 — TYPING SERVICES

Theses, Term Papers, Resumes. 18 years experience. Rapid Service. 7 days a week. \$1.50/double spaced. IBM (2 mins. from McGill Campus) Mrs. Paulette Vigneault 288-9638/288-0016

One-day Service. Bachelor Commerce. Professional editing, if required. Analytical direction. Insert "Buzz" words. Improved final mark. Theses, cases, CVs. Electronic IBM. Across McGill. 340-9470.

Typing services—fast reliable, and accurate typing done on an IBM Selectric III located on University across from the Milton Gates. Call 844-7749 or 488-0696.

Professional typing with spelling and grammar corrections. Pick-up and delivery for small charge. Call Eileen at 485-1056.

Bilingual experience, fast, accurate, typist requires work at home. Financial statements, resumes, term papers, correspondence, thesis, near metro. Excellent references, reasonable, fast service. 482-9959.

Word processing IBM PC. Same day service open 7 days. Term papers, resumes, thesis, translations. \$1.50 double spaced. 2 mins from McGill campus. NSE 289-9096 anytime.

Typing—English/French \$1.35/page IBM Selectric; carbon ribbon; grammar/spelling corrections; paper provided; proofreading included; symbol/italics available; essays, theses, C.V.s letters; 284-9346; Sherbrooke metro.

Typing—IBM Selectric II theses, term papers, etc. Pick-up and delivery McGill call Sue 697-0714.

Have your thesis or term paper professionally typed, in a neat academic style with no mistakes. For absolutely the fastest service, call 284-9608 right away.

One-day service. B.Commerce, professional quality of work. Editing, if required. Provide analytical guidance. Insert "buzz" words for professionalism. Theses, cases, CVs. "Electronic" IBM. Across McGill. 340-9470.

Typing: fast, accurate, experienced typist. Reasonable rates. Location: Alexis Nihon, Atwater Métro. 932-8448.

Professional, fast, accurate typing. \$1.50/double spaced page. Proofreading Editing services available. Quality work - excellence guaranteed. Harriett: 277-2796.

356 — SERVICES OFFERED

Word processing. Professional service specializing in theses, reports, term papers, etc. Student and rush rates available. Letter-quality printer. Downtown area. 934-1455.

Graphic Design—Quality and creativity at reasonable rates. For brochures, letterhead books, technical illustration. Call 933-0856 for a free consultation. Complete printing services available.

Home fitness...considering setting up your own home gym, or fitness program? Rick Blatter, RFA, Fitness Consultant. Office Hours: Saturday mornings 05h30 to 13h30, 625-1352.

For rent: Côte d'Azur, Le Lavandou, 3 bedroom furnished house, close to sea, commuting distance Nice, Marseilles, Aix-en-Provence. Available July 15. Phone 848-3955.

Cyclists: Cycles, frames, parts, accessories, overhauls, tune-ups, clothing. Racing team, organized tours. Vélo-Tour, Snowdon. Call John 481-3976.

Vacation in Jamaica. Cottage in Jamaica with maid. U.S. \$300 per week. 4 double bedrooms, living/dining room, patio on the beach. Serving the McGill community. Call after 7 p.m. 683-7881.

Experienced dentist requires a patient for Canadian accreditation exam. If you have some minor cavities I would correct them

free of charge during this exam at the end of May. Call 683-2759 as soon as possible.

Resumes prepared by personnel consultants. Free consultation. Get results with proven techniques...Call Bev Lamarche at 849-0065, 871-8615.

Professional Services: Special student rates: Curricula vitae, cover and business letters. Bilingual. Typing, editing of theses, term papers. Reasonable rates. 342-8197 Monday-Friday 8:30 am—4:30 pm; 472-4621 evenings, weekends.

Drawing & fashion courses beginning in two weeks at Promotion Institute. Portraiture, fashion drawing, drawing for teens, creative dress making, and fashion design—limited registration. Summer programme also 285-6331.

Word processing. Professional quality. Choice of print, margins justified, letter quality printer. Located at Vendome metro. 483-6406 or 739-7081.

Little Tibet & Kashmir—3 wks. May 20, \$1150; Kenya—safari, July 4, \$1270; Airfare extra. Info-slides: Monday, April 7, 7:30 pm, 6655 Côte des Neiges, S. 410. 'Where to Go' Travel Inc. Peter 731-6434; Mark 274-9689 evening.

Professional Editor will word process/edit texts to your specifications. Books, theses, research studies, major student papers, repeat letters. IBM-compatible/letter quality. Call/message — 748-0925.

Career counselling: Lorne Prupas, M.A. (Counselling Psychology) can provide you with career counselling using standardized tests and self-assessment techniques. 481-0972. Fees on a sliding scale.

Professional Editor. Theses, cases, term papers. Typing included. Reasonable and quality work. 843-7260.

EXPO 86 accommodations. Room available, downtown apt. Walking distance to Expo. Kitchen, laundry facilities. \$45/\$60. Single/double. Call/write: Don, 1045 Haro, apt. 219 - Vancouver, B.C. V6E 3Z8. (604) 662-3501.

Captain Sweden will bore you to oblivion with a mind like a grease trap, the wit of silt, and a delivery style that makes Canada Post look like it's been hit up with crank. Listen for a self-involved pigboy on the airwaves of an FM hopeful campus radio station near you!

361 — ARTICLES FOR SALE

Sailboards (4): Mistral Superlight w/sail 6.3 regatta \$875.00; hull only, Hi-fly 295 epoxy \$845.00; Seatrend 9.6 hybrid, \$920.00. Call Michel after 6h30 p.m. 667-9058.

Bride-to-be? Brand new (used only once - cleaned) wedding dress. Beautiful french, long veil dress. If you're a size 7 — you'll save money. Call Myra, eves 495-2521.

For sale: full bedroom set. Double bed, chest, desk, cabinets. Kitchen items: microwave, cutlery, dishes. Cheap, cheap, cheap. call evenings 844-1883.

Moving sale: must sell young student's desk, chair, bureau and bookcase. Good condition, reasonable prices. Call 931-2207 after 6 p.m.

For sale: Sigma steel string guitar. Excellent condition with case and music. \$125.00. Phone Baila: 482-4482.

Airplane ticket to Winnipeg for sale. Sunday April 20, 1986. Excellent price, evenings, call Elaine 488-5682.

Plane ticket Mt. to Edmonton, \$199, April 29 or Toronto to points west (open). Couch and chairs looking for home for the summer. Ph. 486-1714 late evenings.

Almost new Ibanez six string acoustic guitar and Everest carrying case \$200. 277-5592.

365 — WANTED TO BUY

Help! Looking for 5th hand furniture (give or take a few owners) to set up an 'I'm a starving student' apartment. Nice but cheap. Messages at 392-4553. Liz Allen.

367 — CARS FOR SALE

Honda 450T Hawk, 1982, black, very good condition, 13,500 km. Including helmet and lock. Asking \$1,200. 342-1758 nights after 10 pm.

370 — RIDES

Going East? Looking for responsible driver to share driving and expenses on trip to Halifax, Nova Scotia, leaving first of May. 935-4045.

372 — LOST & FOUND

Reward offered for blue tweed cap lost in Gert's Thursday March 20. Cap from Ireland, sentimental value. Call Ken

748-6758.

Lost — three coloured gold bracelet. Very sentimental. Please return to McGill lost and found.

Found — silver ring, on second floor of W Arts building. Call Sonja: 671-5115.

374 — PERSONAL

Dougalagonians (in fact or in spirit)! See yourself in the slide show, Thursday April 11, 10 pm in the Douglas Hall Common Room.

Christianity and Islam...How do these religions relate to the gospel? Come to Leacock 132 at 7:00 pm on Friday, April 11th for a discussion of this and related topics.

You know, even though I got impeached, pigboys still make me puke. Local peacenik (otherwise known as Angel Anna).

Brendan, Eileen, Rachel, no more having to cope with those people. As nice as they are, it will be wonderful to get some peace and quiet down here.

Alaskan male, 29, musician, loves Québec, seeks Québécois female to live simple, back to nature, "hippie" lifestyle in northern woods — either P.Q. or Alaska. If interested, write: John Stedman, Box 3130, Anchorage, Alaska, 99510 USA.

Kenya — safari July 4, \$1270. Little Tibet — 3 weeks, May 20, \$1150. Airfare extra. Info-slides April 7, Monday, 7:30 pm 6655 Côte des Neiges s.410 "Where to go" Travel Inc. Peter 731-6434 day, Mark 274-9689 evening.

383 — LESSONS OFFERED

Classical Guitar lessons offered by experienced teacher. all ages and levels. Jazz and folk guitar also taught. Ross MacIver 481-4952.

Beautiful bodies by design. Personalized fitness programs designed in your own home. Rick Blatter, RFA, Fitness Consultant. Office Hours: Saturday mornings 05h30 to 13h30, 625-1352.

French lessons available — all levels — groups welcome — downtown location near Guy Métro — cheap! 931-1273.

385 — NOTICES

Greek Islands & Paris: 2 weeks, departure May or June from \$999; Acapulco: 2 weeks, May 11-24 from \$599; Ft. Lauderdale: 1 week May 5-13 or 9-16 from \$345, 2 weeks May 5-19 or 9-23 from \$415. Call Pascale 683-6296.

The Main Event—a surprise on the last day of classes. TENTALIZING.

Douglas Hall. All former, current, future and vicarious Douglers are invited to John's Crazy Slide Show. Thursday, April 11, 10 pm DH Common Room

What does the gospel mean to Muslims? You are invited to come to a discussion of comparative religion. Speaker: Gary Miller (Toronto). Place: Leacock 132. Date: Friday, April 11 at 7 pm.

Interested in working on the Student Handbook this summer? Contact Adam at the Daily, or leave a message at the Studsoc desk 392-8922.

\$25 for participating in psychology experiment. Must floss regularly and be willing to stop brushing for a few days. More information at 286-0233 nightly after 8 pm.

McGill Choral Society presents a FREE concert. Program includes Vivaldi's "Gloria" and other popular works. At St. George's Anglican Church, 1101 Stanley St. 20h, Friday, 11 April.

PUSHOVIA PARTY this Friday, April 11th. Absolutely the last Pushovia Party as we're all moving out. Starts at 9 pm. B.Y.O.? 1258 rue St. Mathieu. All Pushovians and other gentle folk urged to attend.

Ever notice how the world is filled with injustice? If yes, think about joining the Daily next year. If not — Why not?

387 — VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers needed to teach English to refugees. 1 or 2 evenings (2-4 hours)week. Classes start May. Experience not necessary. All you need is time and a desire to communicate. It's helpful and fun! More information? call Sylvie 282-1530, Jackie 931-6265. Keep trying!

People willing to Smash the State are urgently needed to cure the social ills.

392 — PARKING SPACES

Thousands of assholes on campus, willing to accept academic bullshit suppositories. Left three or four years composting, gases will lettion each anus to a privileged career.



McGILL UNIVERSITY 1986

SUMMER INSTRUCTIONAL ATHLETIC PROGRAM PROGRAMME DE COURS SPORTIFS D'ETE

REGISTRATION

Begins May 5, 1986
08:00 - 19:00
Currie Gymnasium
475 Pine Avenue West
Montreal, Quebec
Office G7
392-4737

Classes Start the Week of May 12
Les cours commenceront dans la semaine du 12 mai

INSCRIPTION

Commencera le 5 mai 1986
08h00 à 19h00
Gymnase Currie
475 ouest, avenue des pins
Montréal, Québec
Bureau G7
392-4737

Make this summer the time to improve at your favourite sport or to become acquainted with a completely new activity. All of our courses are taught by experienced, well qualified instructors who are interested in making your summer recreation more fun and enjoyable.

Both gymnasium members and non-members may participate in the instructional program. Non-members pay a separate fee and their use of the athletic facilities is limited to the days and times of their course.

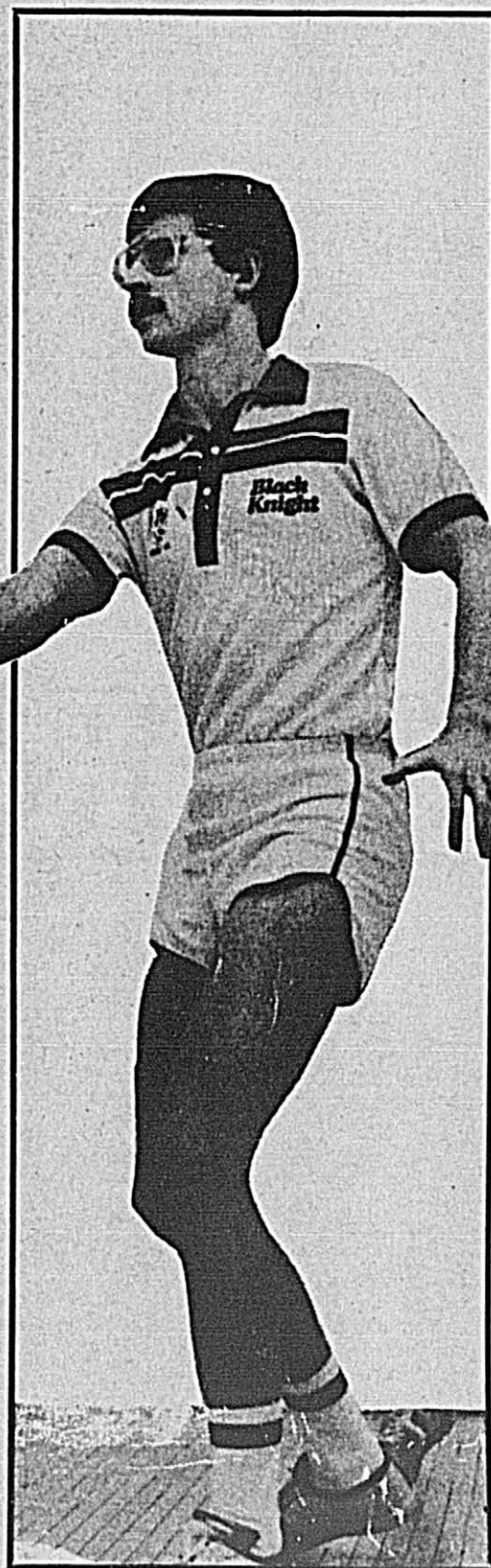
Profitez de cet été pour vous perfectionner dans votre sport préféré ou apprendre un sport tout à fait nouveau. Tous nos cours sont donnés par des instructeurs expérimentés et ultra qualifiés qui feront de votre été sportif un événement mémorable.

Que vous soyez inscrit ou non au gymnase, vous pouvez participer notre programme de cours d'été. Les personnes qui ne sont pas membres du gymnase paient des droits distincts et ils n'ont droit d'utiliser les équipements sportifs que les jours et aux heures où ont lieu leur cours.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL
POUR PLUS AMPLES RENSEIGNEMENTS VEUILLEZ APPELER

392-4737

COURSE	DAY	TIME	COST member/ others	N°. of Weeks
DANCE / DANSE				
JAZZ I	Mon. & Wed.	17:30-19:00	\$45 / \$70	8
	Tues. & Thurs.	12:00-13:30	\$45 / \$70	8
JAZZ II	Mon. & Wed.	19:00-20:30	\$45 / \$70	8
SOCIAL	Wed.	18:00-19:30	\$22 / \$38	8
	Wed.	19:30-21:00	\$22 / \$38	8
RACQUETS / SPORTS DE RAQUETTE*				
Session I — May 12 to June 21				
TENNIS (Intro)	Mon.	17:00-18:30	\$32 / \$44	6
	Mon.	18:30-20:00	\$32 / \$44	6
	Thurs.	18:30-20:00	\$32 / \$44	6
	Thurs.	12:30-14:00	\$32 / \$44	6
	Sat.	10:30-12:00	\$32 / \$44	6
	Sat.	14:00-15:30	\$32 / \$44	6
TENNIS (Inter)	Thurs.	17:00-18:30	\$32 / \$44	6
TENNIS (Advan)	Sat.	13:30-14:00	\$32 / \$44	6
	Thurs. and Sat.	18:00-20:00	\$45 / \$69	6
Session II — July 7 to August 16				
TENNIS (Intro)	Mon.	17:00-18:30	\$32 / \$44	6
	Thurs.	18:30-20:00	\$32 / \$44	6
	Fri.	12:30-14:00	\$32 / \$44	6
	Sat.	10:30-12:00	\$32 / \$44	6
TENNIS (Inter)	Mon.	18:30-20:00	\$32 / \$44	6
TENNIS (Advan)	Thurs.	17:00-18:30	\$32 / \$44	6
	Thurs. and Sat.	18:30-20:00	\$45 / \$69	6
TENNIS CLINICS				
June 22 - July 2	Mon. & Thurs.	18:00-20:00	\$45 / \$55	2
June 27 & July 4	Sat.	10:00-12:00	\$45 / \$55	2
		13:00-15:00	\$45 / \$55	2
Aug. 17 - Aug. 27	Mon. & Thurs.	18:00-20:00	\$45 / \$55	2
TENNIS (Private)	Call 392-4737 for appointment		\$14 / \$18	
Session I — May 12 to June 21				
SQUASH	Mon.	18:15-19:45	\$22 / \$34	6
	Tues.	17:30-19:00	\$22 / \$34	6
	Wed.	17:30-19:00	\$22 / \$34	6
	Thurs.	18:15-19:45	\$22 / \$34	6
Session II — July 7 to August 11				
SQUASH	Mon.	18:15-19:45	\$22 / \$34	6
SQUASH (Private)	Call 392-4737 for appointment		\$12 / \$16	
		45 minute lesson		
BADMINTON	Mon.	19:00-20:00	\$22 / \$34	6
FITNESS / CONDITIONNEMENT PHYSIQUE				
GET FIT	Tues. & Thurs.	17:30-18:30	\$28 / \$53	8
ACTION	Mon. & Wed.	12:00-13:00	\$32 / \$57	8
AEROBICS	Mon. & Wed.	17:30-18:30	\$32 / \$57	8
	Tues. & Thurs.	12:15-13:15	\$32 / \$57	8
	Tues. & Thurs.	18:00-19:00	\$32 / \$57	8
WEIGHT TRAINING	Mon.	18:00-19:30	\$25 / \$37	6
	Tues.	12:30-14:00	\$25 / \$37	6
	Wed.	17:30-19:00	\$25 / \$37	6
	Thurs.	18:00-19:30	\$25 / \$37	6
	Sat.	10:00-11:30	\$25 / \$37	6
RUNNER'S CLINIC	Mon.	17:30-18:30	\$20 / \$32	6
TOTAL WORKOUT	Mon.	17:30-18:30	\$2 / \$4	17
	Tues.	17:30-18:30	\$2 / \$4	17
	Wed.	17:30-18:30	\$2 / \$4	17
	Thurs.	17:30-18:30	\$2 / \$4	17
	Fri.	17:00-18:00	\$2 / \$4	17



COURS	JOUR	HEURE	DROIT membre/ autres	N°. de Semaine
MARTIAL ARTS / ARTS MARTIAUX				
TAI CHI	Mon. & Wed.	18:30-20:00	\$42 / \$67	8
TAE KWON DO	Tues. & Thurs.	18:00-19:30	\$42 / \$67	8
VARIA / DIVERS				
GOLF	Mon.	12:00-13:30	\$30 / \$42	6
	Tues.	17:30-19:00	\$30 / \$42	6
	Tues.	19:00-20:30	\$30 / \$42	6
	Wed.	18:00-19:30	\$30 / \$42	6
	Sat.	10:00-11:30	\$30 / \$42	6
YOGA	Tues. & Thurs.	17:30-18:45	\$25 / \$50	8
C.P.R. HEART-SAVER	Sat., May 17	09:00-13:00	\$28 / \$30	1
Session I — May 12 to June 22				
EQUESTRIAN	Mon.	19:00-20:00	\$75 / \$80	6
(Equitation)	Wed.	18:30-19:30	\$75 / \$80	6
Elysee-Pierrefonds	Fri.	19:00-20:00	\$75 / \$80	6
Session II — June 23 to August 3				
EQUESTRIAN	Sun.	10:00-11:00	\$75 / \$80	6
OUTDOOR PURSUITS / ACTIVITES DE PLEIN AIR				
CYCLING	Sat.	10:00-12:00	\$25 / \$37	6
Session I — May 17 to June 21				
KAYAKING	Sat.	09:00-10:30	\$25 / \$37	6
Session II — July 12 to August 16				
KAYAKING	Sat.	09:00-10:30	\$25 / \$37	6
ROCK CLIMBING	Sat. May 31 (Val David)	09:30-15:30	\$30 / \$35	1
	Sat. June 7 (Val David)	09:30-15:30	\$30 / \$35	1
BOARD-SAILING	Sat. June 7 (Valleyfield)	09:00-17:00	\$25 / \$30	1
AQUATICS / SPORTS AQUATIQUE				
AQUA-FIT (Cardio-vascular & Aqua efficiency)	Tues. & Thurs.	20:00-21:00	\$25 / \$47	6 (C)
STROKE IMPROVEMENT	Tues. & Thurs.	19:00-20:00	\$25 / \$47	6 (C)
BRONZE Cross (pre-requisite Bronze Med. & Sr. Art. Resp. Cert.) + Plus exam fee — TBA	Mon. (class) (pool)	17:30-19:00	\$35 / \$47	6 (C)
BRONZE Med. (Plus exam fee — \$8.00 & Sr. Art. Resp. exam June 25)	Wed. (class)	17:30-19:00	\$30 / \$42	6 (C)
LIFE SAVING 1, 2 & 3 (pre-requisite Bronze)	Tues. & Thurs.	19:00-20:30	\$20 / \$32	3 (W)
RED CROSS — COLOUR SYSTEM				
BEGINNERS Yellow/Orange/Red	Sat.	10:30-11:30	\$16 / \$28	6 (C)
INTERMEDIATE Maroon & Blue	Tues.	19:00-20:00	\$16 / \$28	6 (C)
	Tues. & Thurs.	19:00-20:00	\$16 / \$32	3 (W)
SENIOR Green/Grey/White	Sat.	11:30-12:30	\$16 / \$32	6 (C)
	Tues. & Thurs.	19:00-20:30	\$20 / \$32	3 (W)

(C) = Currie Pool - 475 Pine Avenue West
(W) = Weston Pool - 555-B Sherbrooke St. West

REFUND POLICY: An administrative fee will be charged for withdrawal prior to the course starting. No refunds will be given after the course starts.

POLITIQUE DE REMBOURSEMENT: Des frais administratifs vous seront imputés pour désistement avant le début du cours. Aucun remboursement une fois le cours commencé.

* Please note that a second session of Tennis Courses will be offered, with classes starting the week of June 23, 1986.

* Une deuxième session de leçons de tennis sera offerte. Les cours commenceront dans la semaine du 23 juin 1986.

THE THINGS WE DO FOR SEX

1. **THE RUBBER** - It's the most common method, but it's not foolproof. It can break, slip, or be used incorrectly. (Illustration: A person using a condom.)

2. **THE DIAPHRAGM** - A thin, flexible cup that fits over the cervix. It must be inserted before sex and left in place for at least six hours. (Illustration: A person inserting a diaphragm.)

3. **THE INTRAUTERINE DEVICE (IUD)** - A small, T-shaped device that is inserted into the uterus. It can last for years. (Illustration: A person with an IUD.)

4. **THE VASECTOMY** - A surgical procedure that cuts the vas deferens, preventing sperm from reaching the egg. (Illustration: A person undergoing a vasectomy.)

5. **THE TUBAL LIGATION** - A surgical procedure that blocks the fallopian tubes, preventing eggs from reaching the uterus. (Illustration: A person undergoing a tubal ligation.)

6. **THE ELECTRIC FISH** - A device that uses electric shocks to stimulate the uterus and cause an abortion. (Illustration: A person using an electric fish.)

7. **THE INJECT-A-DEAD** - A chemical injection that kills the sperm. (Illustration: A person injecting a chemical.)

8. **THE CLIP** - A device that clips the fallopian tubes, preventing eggs from reaching the uterus. (Illustration: A person using a clip.)

9. **THE ALTERNATE FORMS OF BIRTH CONTROL** - These include the rhythm method, withdrawal, and the coitus interruptus method. (Illustration: A person using the rhythm method.)

10. **THE BARBIC** - A device that is inserted into the vagina and used to stimulate the clitoris. (Illustration: A person using a Barbic device.)

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Special thanks to Jenn Allen for graphics, and Brian Topp for the use of his equipment.

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The Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press (CUP), La Presse Étudiante du Québec (PEQ), and Campus Plus (CUP Media sen

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